FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT 28 MAR

JN281131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 March--'Abd al-Majid Farid, representative of the Egyptian nationalist movement, announced the text of the political statement issued by the Pan-Arab People's Conference in a mammoth popular rally, attended by more than 500,000 citizens, held in the International People's Stadium. The political statement affirmed that in an atmosphere of complete freedom, objective democratic dialog and constructive debate, the political forces and parties, popular unions, vocational organizations and patriotic and progressive personalities in the Arab homeland and abroad held a conference on the national declaration and the political document submitted by the Ba'th Party to the conference regarding the historic declaration that regulates pan-Arab relations among the Arab countries and between the Arab nation and neighboring countries.

The conferees were acquainted with the noble pan-Arab motives that prompted Iraq to submit this declaration, at this delicate stage affecting the Arab nation and in light of the complex world situation in which the international conflict has intensified, thus endangering the Arab region's security and world peace.

The political statement underlined the Arab masses' support for the principles of President Saddam Husayn's national declaration--to strengthen the Arab countries' solidarity, affirm their independence and nonalinement in regard to international blocs and to stress their rejection of any foreign political, military or economic presence under any pretext or justification. The statement also affirmed that the historic conflict with the Zionist enemy is total and comprehensive and that the Arab nation's basic enemy at this stage is world imperialism, led by the United States, world Zionism and its aggressive base in occupied Palestine, and all the forces of apostasy, reaction and defeatism. The political statement pointed out that the conferees were acquainted with the noble motives that prompted Iraq to submit this declaration at this delicate stage of struggle that the Arab nation is facing. The statement emphasized that the Arab region's security and world peace are in danger in light of the complex world situation, in which international conflict has intensified. The political statement affirmed that the conferees took into account the ferocity of the U.S. imperialist-Zionist onslaught, which aims at striking the Arab nation's vital interests and liquidating its central cause, Palestine. This onslaught is represented in the Camp David accords, the treasonous peace treaty and the normalization of relations between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist entity, in collaboration with imperialism, and the capitulatory steps that preceded this process.

The conference also noticed that the plot directed against the Arab nation has several interrelated aspects, as manifested by the Lebanese war, the instigation of border conflicts between some Arab states, the incitement of sectarian and racist sedition and distortion of progressive pan-Arab thought. The imperialist and Zionist circles have also attempted to exploit the developments in the U.S. Embassy hostages crisis and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as new pretexts for moving their nuclear fleets to the Indian Ocean, the [Arabian] Sea and the [Persian] Gulf, for threatening to occupy the oilfields by means of a force especially prepared for this purpose; for pressuring the Gulf regimes to establish aggressive bases and grant military facilities; and for protecting the hireling Qabus regime, by establishing bases and granting facilities for the U.S. forces in Oman, all in order to blatantly entrench imperialist hgemony, continue to plunder Arab wealth, particularly Arab oil, and suppress the Arab masses' aspirations for liberty, unity, democracy and progress.

Proceeding from such premises as the revolutionary heritage of the forces participating in the conference, the amassed experiences of the Arab struggle and the Arab masses' acute awareness and aspirations, the Pan-Arab People's Conference reiterated that our historical conflict against our enemy is a comprehensive, integrated cultural conflict and that the Arab nation's main enemy at this stage has been and is still represented by an alliance of world imperialism, under the United States, world Zionism and its aggressive base in occupied Palestine, and the forces of apostasy, reaction and defeatism.

The statement warned that these forces have escalated their plots against our nation's rights and fateful issues by working to impose projects of liquidation, which are based on UN Security Council Resolution No 242, projects that disregard the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, to freely determine their fate on their own national soil, to reject any falsification of their free will and to abort all schemes and formulas to deny the Palestinian people's complete national sovereignty or historical right to their homeland, Palestine.

In light of all these circumstances, and Arab and international realities, the statement announced the conferees' welcome of the principles and premises, which were included in the national charter, of bolstering the Arab states' solidarity; affirming their independence and nonalinement where international groups are concerned; rejecting foreign political, military and economic presence, whatever the pretexts or justifications; unanimously confronting any foreign aggression against any Arab state; bolstering Arab economic integration; and establishing relations of cooperation, friendship and neighborliness with the Arab homeland's neighboring states, on the bases of mutual respect for national sovereignty, compatibility of relations, joint dealings and mutual interest.

The statement stressed that if the Arab regimes adhere to its text and spirit, President Saddam Husayn's national charter will be a practical way of guiding Arab relations of fraternity and a qualitative move in official joint action.

The conference affirmed that the national charter represents a surge for the nation that would integrate and strengthen its intrinsic powers, fill the current vacuum and bridge the gap and disparity among the Arab states' political, economic, military and cultural capabilities. This would, in turn, rally further efforts and mobilize all potentials in confronting the schemes of the Zionist aggressor, who is backed by imperialist weapons and conspires with the forces of capitulation and subservience.

The political statement stressed the following truths:

1. The national declaration is an expression of the requirements of the stage the Arab nation is now living, within the framework of organizing relations among its governments. The declaration does not constitute a restriction on the masses' struggle against the oppression to which they are exposed. It is also an expression of these masses' aspirations in a more progressive and efficient formula, for the purpose of attaining their aspired national and pan-Arab objectives.

2. The criterion of sincere commitment is that the Palestine cause is held to be the Arab nation's central issue and that the PLO is considered the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, along the path of liberation and repatriation. This will be emphasized as a basic provision when final approval of the statement takes place.

3. Support of the Lebanese people's steadfastness, particularly in the struggling south, and support of the Lebanese nationalist movement in the face of imperialism and Zionism, which attempt to strike at its Arabism, the unity of territory and people, its political entity, democratic development and its historical role. The statement also notes the militant cohesion between the Lebanese people and the Palestinian revolution as partners in destiny against the Zionist enemy and his imperialist allies. It also stresses the need to expose the attempts to sow division between them and to confront these attempts with all available means.

4. Intensification of the provisions of the comprehensive boycott of As-Sadat's regime in all fields, since As-Sadat is a traitor to his homeland and a violator of the Arab nation's will, in addition to the commitment to support the Egyptian national movement with all means, in order to face As-Sadat's terrorism and his suppression of the Arab Egyptian masses.

5. Exposure of and resistance to the imperialist-Zionist role given to Egypt's ruler and his forces in Sudan and Oman, as this role is considered hostile to Arabism and as a link in the chain of the criminal Camp David scheme, which is aimed at dragging more regimes into its orbit, such as those of Numayri and Sultan Qabus, who supported traitor As-Sadat. Application of the boycott measures adopted by the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences and support of the struggle of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Sudanese national movement.

6. The conference greeted the steadfastness of our masses in the occupied territories and announces the participants' commitment to offer all kinds of support to their heroic struggle against the policies of racist suppression, evacuation and uprooting from the territory being expropriated by the enemy to establish settlements. The conference also supported these masses' firm resistance to the self-rule plot.

7. The conference praised the struggle of the Eritrean people and the people of Western Somalia and stresses the right of each to independence. It also condemned Ethiopian colonialism and all forms of foreign interference, including the raids and aggressions to which the two fraternal peoples are exposed. The conferees are committed to offering all kinds of support to them in their struggle for liberation and independence.

8. The Arab masses, which believe in positive neutrality as the basis for their relations with world forces and blocs, measure friendship and hostility by the yardstrick of respect for their sovereignty and independence and support for their national and pan-Arab issues. They affirm their commitment to the policy of nonalinement in its context of liberation from and hostility to imperialism, aggression, exploitation and racial discrimination.

9. The independence of Arab will and action cannot be complete without total economic independence and the scientific and sound investment of all Arab resources, in order to build the individual and safeguard Arab potentials and expertise from squandering. In this connection, the political statement called on all Arab governments to nationalize all natural resources, particularly oil, and to use their revenues to bring about development and economic integration, and to support the struggle within the Third World for international relations and a fairer political and economic world order. The statement also called upon the Arab governments to invest Arab capital in joint Arab projects, to withdraw their assets from foreign banks, in order to protect them from world monetary fluctuations, to use them in the Arab countries that need them and to use all financial and economic potentials in the battle for liberation and pan-Arab unity.

10. Liberation of society, insurance of the individual's freedom and realization of his pan-Arab objectives for unity and progress require the guaranteeing of civil liberties, the application of democracy and the provision of objective conditions necessary for practicing this democracy, as well as respect for human rights and defense of these rights with all available means.

11. Support for the colonized and oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and support for the national liberation movements struggling for their independence, within an integrated strategy for confronting the alliance of imperialism, aggression, exploitation and all forms of racial discrimination.

12. The requirements of Arab struggle and the liquidation of the Camp David conspiracy and all of its concomitants call for the development of a strategy for steadfastness and complete liberation, taking into consideration the dangers threatening the Arab national existence, and for commitment of the revolutionary forces throughout the great Arab homeland to immediately consolidating their efforts and coordinating their moves, so as to serve the Arab struggle in the best manner possible and to achieve the Arab objectives of unity, freedom and progress.

In this respect, the conference requested President Saddam Husayn, the originator of the national declaration, to make these facts the basis for any dialog about the declaration. The conference hoped that the Ba'th Party leadership will continue its contacts with all progressive nationalist and patriotic forces in the Arab homeland, to achieve the best formulas for joint action.

The Pan-Arab People's Conference fully appreciated the pioneering revolutionary role being played by the Iraqi people, party and leadership in fulfilling the aspirations of our Arab nation and achieving its objectives of unity and progress. We are greatly hopeful that Iraq will play an even bigger role in the Arab struggle for liberation, progress and democracy, under struggler and revolutionary leader Saddam Husayn, the hope of all Arabs.

The conference addressed a cable to President Saddam Husayn in which it hailed his high national spirit in proposing the declaration at this critical phase in the Arab nation's history.

The patriotic parties, forces and popular organizations participating in the conference pledged to President Saddam Husayn that they will continue their struggle against all conspiratorial plans against just Arab rights, until all Palestinian and Arab territory is liberated and until the unified progressive and democratic Arab society is achieved. The conference's message to President Saddam Husayn, which was read by Abu al-Hawi [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member and PLO representative in the conference, was received with great applause.

The conference, which began its work last Tuesday and was attended by Arab patriotic political parties and forces, popular organizations and progressive patriotic Arab figures, discussed in detail the national declaration proposed by President Saddam Husayn last month to organize inter-Arab relations and relations between the Arab countries and their neighbors.

TAP REPORTS RESOLUTIONS OF ARAB LEAGUE'S 73D SESSION

LD271412 Tunis TAP in English 1421 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Tunis, March 27 (TAP)--At the end of its 73rd session held Wednesday, the Arab League Council passed a series of resolutions relating to the various items on the agenda which were discussed at the level of committees.

In a resolution regarding Arab-African co-operation, the Arab League Council states that the postponement of the sittings of some organizations charged with Arab-African cooperation for circumstances outside one's control will have no effect upon the impetus given to that cooperation and will not reduce the Arab side's interest in developing it. The resolution states also that organizations of multilateral co-peration such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa or the Technical Assistance Fund will keep on carrying out their development programmes in Africa according to the outlined plan.

In this respect, the council urges the league's secretary general to continue consultations with his O.A.U. counterpart with a view to fix a new date for the meetings of the Permanent Committee for Arab-African Co-operation, of the Ministers' Council and of the Arab-African summit.

As regards the Euro-Arab dialogue, the council is attached to its continuation on the basis of the 10th Arab summit principles.

As to the participation of the Arab countries bordering on the Mediterranean in the conference on security and co-operation in Europe, the council points out the need for these countries to make more efforts in view of getting the status of full members within this conference.

As regards the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel the council entrusted the General Secretariat with preparing a report on the steps taken by Arab governments, organizations and institutions to implement the resolutions of boycott. This report is to be submitted to the joint meeting of foreign and economic ministers scheduled for next June 23 in Amman.

The council has also entrusted the secretary general with making efforts to hold a special meeting of the league's council with the participation of Arab foreign economic and finance ministers in order to examine the new proposals to cope with the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Regarding the participation of Egyptian delegations in the international health organizations meeting held in Arab or non-Arab countries and the transfer of the WHO regional office from Alexandria to another [word indistinct] country, the council urged Arab delegations to act in order to prevent any participation of Egyptian delegations in these meetings--and to boycott, should the occasion arise, the meetings attended by Egypt.

The council decided to support the resolutions of the Arab Health Ministers Council regarding the transfer of the WHO regional office to the Western Mediterranean and to stand surety in advance for any steps the council could take to this end.

Besides the council entrusted the league's General Secretariat with lodging a complaint with Egyptian courts regarding the Arab League funds frozen in Egyptian banks.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT 1 APR

JN011004 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 1 April--Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman al Khalifah received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Bahrain, here today. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini armed forces; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa, and Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Ends Visit

JN011246 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 1 April--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Manama at noon today following a brief visit to Bahrain. Prior to his departure, Mr 'Arafat told the GULF NEWS AGENCY that his discussions with senior Bahraini officials, headed by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Khalifah, were positive, constructive and important. He said: Bahrain expressed its willingness to offer all forms of assistance and backing for the Palestinian revolution led by the PLO.

The PLO leader said that he briefed senior Bahraini officials on the results of his recent visit to India and on the positive results that ensued from this visit on the Palestinian level and on that of Arab-Indian relations. He added that discussions during the meeting also dealt with issues between the PLO and Bahrain, Arab issues in general and Middle East issues in particular, as well as the challenges facing the Arab nation.

On the UN Security Council's forthcoming debate of the Palestinian issue, Yasir 'Arafat said: President Carter and U.S. officials have already announced that they will veto any resolution passed by the council in favor of the Palestinian issue. He strongly attacked this behavior and described it as an insolent manner in dealing with the Arab nation's central issue. He said: It is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic action for a superpower to announce that it will resort to the veto prior to the convocation of the UN Security Council. The PLO Executive Committee chairman called on the Arab nation to solidly stand fast against the United States.

The senior Palestinian official praised the recent French step embodied in recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He said: We, as Palestinians, appreciate the French step. However, it is a step that should be followed by practical, firm and clear stands regarding Palestinian right and the other national and legitimate rights, including their right to return to their homeland and establish their independent state.

KUWAIT

BULGARIAN MINISTER NOTES DISAGREEMENT OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD311325 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1227 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov left here today after a 3-day visit to Kuwait during which he had talks about bilateral cooperation and political issues, including the Middle East and Afghan crises. Prior to his departure he told journalists that the views of the two sides were in agreement about the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question. He underlined a difference in views concerning the Afghan problem, but said that a difference over a question "cannot obstruct cooperation between the two countries." He added that there were wide areas for cooperation in trade, industry, agriculture, tourism and health.

Bulgaria has supported the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan while Kuwait and many other Islamic countries have denounced it.

The Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who saw the Bulgarian minister off, said that their talks achieved positive and good results with regard to political relations and bilateral cooperation. He added that the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, has accepted an invitation from Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to pay a visit to Bulgaria, the date of which is to be fixed later. Shaykh Sabah said that the meeting of the Kuwaiti and Bulgarian leaders, whether it takes place here or in Sofia, "definitely will promote the relations between the two countries."

A joint statement on Mladenov's visit is due to be made public at 1700 GMT today.

Kuwaiti officials said that the two sides agreed while discussing the Middle East question that no just and lasting peace could be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and without the Palestinian people regaining their legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

They added that the two sides stressed their conviction that the responsibility for maintaining the security and stability of the Gulf was the responsibility of the Gulf states without outside intervention. The two sides, according to the Kuwaiti officials, expressed their anxiety about the increasing tension which they noticed in the international situation.

Joint Communique

LD312002 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Joint communique issued on the visit of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to Kuwait--read by announcer]

[Text] On the invitation of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov paid an official visit to Kuwait, 29-31 March 1980.

Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah welcomed the distinguished visitor, who delivered a message from Todor Zhivkov, head of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The official talks between Petur Mladenov and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah took place in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding. The talks included a review of the development of relations between the two friendly countries. Current international problems of common interest were also discussed. The two sides noted with satisfaction the progress of development of relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and Kuwait. However, they consider there are many more opportunities to further develop their bilateral relations in all spheres, particularly in economic cooperation. The bilateral agreements between the two countries provide a good basis for further development of relations.

In their review of the international political situation, the two sides expressed disquiet over increasing international tension. They emphasized the need for all peace-loving countries to spare no effort to strengthen international peace and security. In this connection, the two sides stressed the importance of putting an end to the arms race, of universal disarmament and of reducing international tension. The two sides are convinced that international relations should be based on the principles of respect of sovereignty and regional security, on nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, not resorting to force or threats, and solving problems by peaceful means in accordance with the charter of the United Nations. The two sides welcomed all efforts being made to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe.

In their review of the delicate and dangerous situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their conviction that a just, lasting peace in this region cannot be achieved unless Israel withdraws from Arab land occupied in 1967, and unless the Palestinian people recover their legitimate rights--including their right to set up their own state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. The two sides expressed their conviction that safeguarding the security and stability of the Gulf is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone; there must be no outside interference.

The two sides emphasized the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The two sides also emphasized the need to speed up the process of development in the developing countries; the need for advanced countries to offer more effective cooperation in order to bring about a new international economic order and to establish international economic relations based on equitable, just and democratic principles, in the interest of all countries.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the good results of this visit. They emphasized the need for officials of the two states to continue to meet. The Kuwaiti side took this opportunity to congratulate the Bulgarian visitors on the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Petur Mladenov expressed his pleasure with the warm welcome he and his accompanying delegation received. He invited the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The shaykh accepted the invitation with great pleasure. The date is to be arranged later.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES REDUCTION IN OIL PRODUCTION, SALES

LD010848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0706 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait has announced that it has reduced its oil production by a quarter as from today. It has also announced a reduction of about 75 percent in its sales to the major Western companies, which buy its oil in accordance with new contracts. A spokesman for the Ministry of Oil told KUNA that Kuwait's daily output drops as from today from 2 million barrels to 1.5 million barrels according to a previously announced decision.

The spokesman officially disclosed that Kuwait has signed new 3-year contracts with three companies--British Petroleum [BP], American Gulf and the Dutch Shell company--instead of the previous 5-year contracts. He stated that these contracts stipulate that half of the quantity sold should be transported by Kuwaiti oil tankers. The spokesman explained that BP will take 75,000 barrels per day of Kuwaiti oil, having formerly taken 450,000 barrels, providing that it obtains in the first year of these contracts [figure indistinct] additional barrels. He stated that Gulf will purchase 75,000 barrels per day, having formerly purchased 500,000 barrels; while Shell will obtain 175,000 barrels against the previous 360,000.

The arrangement of the new contracts means a reduction in sales to the three companies from 1.31 million barrels per day to 325,000 barrels.

QATAR

'ARAFAT ARRIVES 31 MAR; AMIR PLEDGES SUPPORT

JN311657 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1605 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 31 March--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, received here this evening Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who is currently visiting Qatar. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamad Ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense; Faruq Qaddumi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee members; and 'Abd ash-Shafi Siyam, assistant PLO director in Doha.

Official sources here were quoted as saying that 'Arafat had informed the Qatari amir about the latest developments in the Palestinian cause in the Arab and international arenas in light of the new European position on the Palestinian cause and the results of his visit to India. The sources added that the Qatari amir had reaffirmed Qatar's constant stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle and their rights to determine their fate and establish their independent state in their homeland under the PLO.

Television Interview

JN011049 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Doha, 1 April--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has described the new French stand on the Palestinian issue as no more than a positive and courageous step -- not an initiative. He said: To date, there isn't a French or European or British initiative. The French statements in this regard are a mere step that should be followed by the right to self-determination, recognition of a Palestinian state and recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. 'Arafat added: Europe should adopt the same line taken by more than 112 of the world's states, which have recognized the PLO as the Palestinian people's only legitimate representative.

In an interview with Qatari television broadcast last night, Yasir 'Arafat spoke about the latest developments in the Palestinian and the Middle East issues. He expressed his belief that the United States is trying to soften the situation in the Middle East and not to freeze it until after the U.S. elections.

Answering a question on the attempts being made to amend UN Security Council Resolution 242 to provide for recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, Yasir 'Arafat affirmed the Palestinians' rejection of Resolution 242, even after it is amended. He said: We cannot accept a cosmetic amendment to Resolution 242, which dealt with the Palestinian people as refugees.

Referring to coordination between Jordan and the PLO in bolstering the people's steadfastness in the occupied land, 'Arafat explained that in accordance with a resolution issued by the Baghdad summit conference, a joint committee has been established to disburse and distribute the steadfastness funds approved by the conference to bolster steadfastness and relations between Jordan and the PLO. He expressed hope that these relations will be further consolidated regarding the Eastern front. He indicated that the present Israeli threat is against the Palestinians and Syrians and that there is the possibility of an Israeli move against Jordan.

Answering a question on the truth of reports recently published in some Arab newspapers citing Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan as saying that the PLO considers a confederation between the Palestinian state and Jordan is an acceptable formula, 'Arafat said: We will establish a special relationship between this state and Jordan, in accordance with our commitments at the Rabat summit conference. He added: Such a relationship will be a special one between two independent states. King Husayn agrees with this line. However, it is the Palestine national council that will ultimately rule on this topic.

Answering a question on repeated reports about Palestinian mediation in Afghanistan and on whether there is a possibility of the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said that during his recent visit to India, he held discussions with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the situation in the area, including Afghanistan. He said that he supports Mrs Gandhi's efforts to find a quiet and peaceful solution to the issue.

Mr 'Arafat added: We should view the Soviets as friends and not as enemies. Therefore, we should deal with them quietly in all issues and through the dealings of a friend with a friend. 'Arafat said that he has heard the Soviets say that their presence in Afghanistan is temporary. He also said that Babrak Karmal, leader of the current regime in Afghanistan, has asked for the PLO's mediation between him and Iran.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-FAYSAL RECEIVES PDRY COUNTERPART

LD291312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1205 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Jidda--PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad arrived here today on a visit to the kingdom which will last several days. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister. His royal highness later played host at a luncheon given in honor of his guest which was attended by the under secretary of the foreign ministry for political affairs, Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri.

Meets King

LD301904 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Majesty King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at 1900 today at his office at Al-Ma'dhar PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, who conveyed to his majesty a message from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY. The meeting was attended by Minister of Defense and Aviation His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; amir of the Riyadh region His Royal Highness Salam Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal. The PDRY minister arrived in the kingdom yesterday on a visit lasting several days.

Meets Crown Prince

LD311433 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 1320 today received at his palace in Jiddah Salim Salih Muhammad, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Yemen. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, foreign ministry under secretary for political affairs.

Departs Jiddah

LD311444 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Salim Salih Muhammad, PDRY foreign minister, left Jiddah at noon today at the end of a 3-day visit. His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansur, Foreign Ministry under-secretary for political affairs; and Salim Sanbal, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the charge d'affaires at the Democratic Yemeni Embassy in Saudi Arabia saw him off at the airport. In the course of his visit Mr. Salim delivered a message to King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY People's Council. He also had talks with His Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The talks revolved round a number of points connected with bilateral relations and problems of common concern.

Statement Issued

ID311532 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1455 GMT 31 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Jiddah--A press statement has been issued on the visit of PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad to the kingdom and his talks with His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The statement said that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and Arabian Peninsula affairs of interest to the two countries.

The two sides expressed the intention of both governments to increase support for these relations and to develop them in the interest and for the prosperity of both peoples. The two sides were in agreement that the progress of the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula and their development in the economic, social, cultural and scientific spheres basically depends on the existence of political stability and security in the countries of the peninsula. The press statement said that the Saudi and PDRY sides reviewed the current Arab situation and reaffirmed the necessity of joint Arab action in order to realize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, first and foremost their right to self-determination in their own territory and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two countries reaffirmed their commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences and to the bolstering of Arab solidarity to confront Zionist expansion. The views of both sides were identical with regard to the necessity of continuing the work in order to achieve these common aims, to which the peoples of both countries as well as the rest of the Arabian Peninsula aspire.

UAE

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 30 MAR

JN301037 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1020 GMT 30 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 March--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Abu Dhabi from New Delhi at noon today on a visit to several days to the UAE. 'Arafat was welcomed on arrival by UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan; UAE heir apparent and Armed Forces Deputy Commander in Chief Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Zayid; and Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan Ibn Muhammad. 'Arafat is accompanied by a delegation comprising PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani.

Talks Held

JN310917 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0838 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 March--Official talks between UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat began in Abu Dhabi today. The talks were attended on the UAE side by Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi. On the PLO side, the talks were attended by PLO Political Department Chairman Faruq Qaddumi, official PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Executive Committee member Ahmad Sudqi ad-Dajani and PLO representative in the UAE Ribhi 'Awad.

It was learned that the discussions centered on the latest developments in the Arab arena, developments in the Palestine issue in light of recent international changes of attitude in favor of the Palestinian people and the results of the French president's recent tour in the region. 'Arafat arrived in Abu Dhabi from India yesterday.

Closed Meeting

JN310955 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 March--Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Zayid al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE armed forces, held a closed meeting today with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. During the meeting, the latest political developments in the Middle East, especially those related to the Palestine question, were reviewed. They also exchanged viewpoints on international events and their repercussions on the Arab cause in general. 'Arafat arrived in Abu Dhabi from India yesterday on a visit of several days to the UAE.

Leaves Abu Dhabi

JN311039 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1020 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 March--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his accompanying delegation left Abu Dhabi for Doha today after a 2-day visit to the UAE. 'Arafat held talks with Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan focusing on the latest developments in the Palestine question on the Arab and international levels. The delegation accompanying 'Arafat includes PLO Political Department Chairman Faruq Qaddumi, PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and a number of Palestinian officials.

AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES 29 MAR

JN291034 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 March--Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Trade and Resources Minister John Douglas Anthony arrived in Abu Dhabi from Muscat today on a 3-day visit to the UAE, as part of a tour of countries in the area. During the visit, the Australian minister will hold talks with UAE officials on conclusion of a bilateral economic, trade and oil cooperation agreement.

Meets Vice President

JN311315 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 March--UAE Vice President and Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid Ibn Sa'id al-Maktum today received Australian Deputy Premier and Trade and Resources Minister John Douglas Anthony. In a statement following the meeting, the Australian deputy premier said that he discussed with the vice president bilateral relations and issues of common interest. The Australian official reiterated the support of the West and his country for the Arab issue and rights. He also denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Economic Talks

JN291330 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 March--A session of official talks was held at noon today between the UAE delegation led by UAE Economy and Trade Minister Sultan ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla and the Australian economic delegation led by Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Trade and Resources Minister John Douglas Anthony, who arrived in the UAE earlier today. Following the session, Sultan ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla said that the two sides will initial an agreement on economic and trade cooperation and on the bilateral exchange of expertise at the end of the Australian delegation's visit to the UAE. The Australian deputy premier is accompanied on his 3-day visit to the UAE by a delegation representing the various economic and trade organizations in Australia.

Meets Oil Minister

JN301530 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1510 GMT 30 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 March--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah met today with Australian Trade and Resources Minister John Douglas Anthony, who is currently visiting the UAE. The two ministers discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the energy sector, the possibility of cooperation in the gas processing industry and the possibility of the UAE importing wheat from Australia.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON AUTONOMY TALKS IN ALEXANDRIA

NC271833 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1803 GMT 27 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 27 March--The heads of the delegations to the negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinian people, who ended their work in Alexandria today, have decided to form a permanent committee consisting of Hayim Kubersky, the director general of the Israeli Interior Ministry, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif of Egypt and Ambassador James Leonard of the United States to coordinate the work of the various committees and working groups concerned with the autonomy negotiations.

This came in the final statement which prime minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations Dr Mustafa Khalil read this evening after the conclusion of the negotiations.

The following is the text of the statement: The delegations of Egypt, Israel and the United States held a meeting in Alexandria on 27 March. They mainly concentrated their attention on the forthcoming meeting between Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter and between Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the U.S. President which will precede the next meeting of the general committee.

The delegation members met separately to explore fields of common interest. The leaders of the three delegations--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Dr Yosef Burg and Ambassador Sol Linowitz--and the members of their delegations held internal discussions together. They will issue a report on the results of their detailed deliberations and will submit it to the governments concerned.

The heads of the three delegations decided to set up a permanent committee consisting of Israeli Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and Ambassador James Leonard to coordinate the work of all the working committees and groups. The heads of the delegations in their plenary meeting also agreed on the level of representation for the special committee on legal topics. In its work this committee will seek guidance from the ministerial apparatus of the plenary committee of the heads of delegation, which will consist of Israeli Justice Minister Samuel Tamir, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and a U.S. representative. The plenary committee of the heads of delegation also agreed to form a committee on economic affairs.

It was also agreed to work during the month of April in accordance with the preparatory requirements for the forthcoming summit conference in the United States.

The third meeting of the heads of the delegations lasted about 2 hours, after which an expanded public session was held in the blue hall in San Stephano Hotel, attended by all members of the delegation and journalists, during which the heads of the delegations exchanged speeches. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil then delivered the statement on the meeting.

AFP: AS-SADAT SAYS 26 MAY DEADLINE 'MUST BE MET'

NC281111 Paris AFP in English 1104 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, March 28 (AFP)--Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today the May 26 deadline for negotiations over autonomy for the Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza territories must be met.

Otherwise "a new situation will arise," he warned after discussing his forthcoming Washington talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz.

Mr Sadat did not hide his disappointment at a deadlock in yesterday's session of the autonomy talks in Alexandria but added, "Let us hope that everything will be brighter. I am always optimistic."

Mr Sadat said he had no objection to another meeting with Israeli Premier Menahem Begin "if it is needed" to discuss the autonomy negotiations.

But he added that it would have to be after Mr Carter's talks with both of them separately in Washington early next month.

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS POSITION ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

NC011345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1234 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 April--The Egyptian Government has reaffirmed its principled and firm stand on the question of establishing illegal settlements in occupied Palestinian territory, rejecting and condemning this policy on the basis that it is completely futile, that it constitutes a violation of the Palestinian people's rights and just demands, and that it is a departure from the spirit and text of Camp David.

The Egyptian Government explains that it bases its rejection of the settlements policy on the premise that the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory in the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, and Gaza is a military occupation that was carried out by force. Therefore, the Israeli presence on this territory is considered illegal. Moreover, the annexation or settling of lands radically conflicts with the principle of the impermissibility of seizing land by war, a principle considered to be one of the main ones in the UN Charter and mentioned in Resolution 242.

In a statement issued today and delivered at the People's Assembly by Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir on behalf of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, the government stresses that the Israeli settlements are an obstacle hindering the peace process and that they have a clearly negative effect on the march of peace, which stems from President as-Sadat's historic initiative.

AL-AHRAM: BEGIN'S ATTITUDE WILL FOIL TALKS IN U.S.

TA280614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Text] This morning the Cairo paper AL-AHRAM warns that Begin's approach toward the peace talks will foil the summit talks in Washington and will bring about the collapse of Begin's own rule. These sharp remarks against the Israeli prime minister are published this morning on behalf of AL-AHRAM's chief editor, Ibrahim an-Nasir, who had a special talk with President as-Sadat on Wednesday. AL-AHRAM's editor says that Begin's inflexible attitude on the questions of security, self-determination to the Palestinians and settlement in the territories unambiguously shows that Begin has stopped halfway on the road to peace and that his visit to the United States will be of no avail. The Egyptian senior journalist adds that provocative settlement does not serve any purpose and the claim regarding historical rights does not convince anyone but Begin himself. The Israeli prime minister should be warned that he is thus paving the way to religious extremism and violence.

AL-JUMHURIYAH CRITICIZES ISRAEL'S STAND ON AUTONOMY

NC280726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the banner: Israel and the Alexandria talks, AL-JUMHURIYAH writes today:

Whenever the autonomy talks for Palestinian self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza approach the stage of decisions, Israel reverts to its old ploy by bringing new issues to the surface--thus hoping to add a new topic on which it will later claim to have made compromises.

Prior to the current round of talks in Alexandria, Israel played its card by once again bringing up the subject of settlements in the West Bank, by taking over some Arab land in Jerusalem and by attempting to establish two schools in Hebron to teach Jewish religion and history.

The Israeli delegation attended yesterday's discussions--possibly hoping that these topics would make up the bulk of the discussions so that no time would remain for debating the cardinal problems of autonomy. Thus, another round would go by without achieving any noticeable progress while the date set for reaching an agreement, namely 26 May, draws nearer and nearer.

The paper goes on to say: The Israeli negotiator is making a mistake because the international indignation which followed the recent Israeli moves, as well as the internal division in Israel, has weakened Israel's position instead of strengthening it and proved to the world at large that, contrary to its allegations, Israel is the one that is placing obstacles in the path of peace.

The paper concludes by saying: The question is no longer if Israel will agree to autonomy for the Palestinians but whether Israel is capable of surging ahead for peace or if yearning for the past is dominating its policies.

AS-SADAT AWARDS DECORATIONS TO DOCTORS WHO OPERATED ON SHAH

NC301255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 March--President Anwar as-Sadat today received the team of U.S. doctors who, jointly with Egyptian doctors, performed the operation for the removal of the shah's spleen Friday.

During the meeting, President as-Sadat awarded decorations to the U.S. doctors.

He also awarded the Republican Medal Second Class to the [Egyptian] doctors who participated in the operation on the shah and supervised his treatment.

KHALIL RECEIVES CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

NC011320 Cairo MENA in English 1205 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 1, (MENA)--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil received in his office today a delegation of Christian members of the People's Assembly.

It was learned that the delegation expressed to Dr Khalil the thanks of Egypt's Christians to the government and their satisfaction over the wise steps adopted to preserve and safeguard national unity away from the hands of hooligans.

DEPUTY PREMIER TARIQ 'AZIZ INJURED IN HANDGRENADE ATTACK

Incident at University

JN011552 Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad (INA)--A criminal of Iranian origin, called Samir Nur 'Ali, tossed a handgrenade at a students' gathering in Baghdad's Al-Mustansiriyah University, attended by RCC member and deputy Mr Tariq 'Aziz at about 7 GMT Tuesday morning. The criminal act inflicted a number of minor injuries to some of the students and slightly injured Mr Tariq 'Aziz in the leg and hand. Mr 'Aziz left the hospital this afternoon after dressing of his injuries.

Criminal Samir Nur 'Ali was immediately shot dead by the Iraqi security men.

President's Remarks

JN011933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 April--President Saddam Husayn visited the medical city this evening and became acquainted with the conditions of those injured by a handgrenade thrown at a student gathering at Al-Mustansiriyah University this morning. The president wished them all a quick recovery in order to continue their militant march, serve their society and achieve its development.

During his conversations with the injured, the president affirmed that the revolution in Iraq will continue to strengthen its militant course, unintimidated by all the criminal attempts concocted by colonialism because the revolution came to be a basis for Arab struggle.

He said that the militant trend adopted by strugglers cannot proceed without being faced by criminal acts and without being confronted by colonialism because this trend is definitely aimed at uprooting the imperialist pillars. The injured pledged to continue struggle for the purpose of serving the revolution and its aims. They also stressed that the criminal attempts concocted by the imperialist quarters will not make them deviate from their principles and beliefs, which cannot be shaken by criminals. It will be noted that among the injured, whose wounds are slight, there are some Arab and Iraqi students as well as some children.

ATH-THAWRAH Commentary

JN020839 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 April--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH describes the throwing of a grenade at a student gathering in Al-Mustansiriyah Univeristy by a criminal of Iranian origin as a vile, base and treacherous deed.

In a commentary today, the paper says that by resorting to such methods, the rulers in Tehran express a rancorous, rotten and backward nature and place themselves in the same trench as the Zionist, imperialist and treasonous enemies. The paper adds: The escalation of the Iranian peoples' heroic struggle against Khomeyni's backward and dictatorial regime and the state of chaos, turbulence and deterioration in the Iranian state of affairs have driven the rulers in Tehran to lose their senses and wallow in crime.

ATH-THAWRAH affirms that the Iraqi people, who rally around their historic and courageous leadership and their Ba'th Party, are capable of crushing all forms of plotting. They will continue to lie in wait for all of the treasonous, agent and renegade enemies of the revolution, Arabism and mankind. The Iraqi people will not be intimidated by the criminal attempts hatched by imperialism.

SADDAM HUSAYN: IRAQIS DO NOT WANT TO ANTAGONIZE OTHERS

JN011726 Baghdad in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 April--President Saddam Husayn has declared that the Iraqi people do not want to antagonize any country in the world unless that country wants to antagonize the Iraqi people. Addressing a public rally during his visit to the town of As-Suwayrah, some 50 km south of Baghdad, President Saddam Husayn said: Whoever wants to antagonize Iraq and the Arab nation will find us like spearheads always ready to fight him.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq will always be a thorn in the side of the aggressors. Iraq will not relent in the service of principles and the great Arab people. The president said that imperialist control of the Iraqi people is finished for good. He added: The age of plundering Iraq's resources and shipping them to foreign imperialist states is over, thanks to the devout patriotic leadership of the Iraqi people.

The president continued: The Iraqi people have been throughout the ages the beacon for the whole of mankind and the home of the earliest civilization known to mankind. President Saddam Husayn said that the aim of the revolution is to provide a suitable home for every citizen. He said that the next 2 years will witness a solution to the existing shortage of construction materials. There are many housing schemes to provide homes for the citizens, he concluded.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON CUBAN MINISTER'S VISIT

FL312307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 31 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Baghdad--A Cuban-Iraqi statement was signed today in this capital at the end of the official visit which, beginning 22 March, the Cuban minister in charge of construction abroad, Levi Farah, made to Iraq. The declaration says that the visit was made at the invitation of the Iraq minister of construction and housing, Muhammad Fadil, with the objective of strengthening the close ties of friendship between the two countries. The document says that those ties are based on the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, and the development of the principles of the nonalined countries movement in the spirit of the sixth summit held in Havana.

Minister Levi Farah, the declaration says, made an official visit to Iraq from 22 through 31 March 1980 in order to hold fraternal talks on previously agreed upon projects, plan future cooperation in the area of construction and new housing projects, and give continuity and stimulus to project underway.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES REASONS FOR TENSION WITH IRAN

NC291700 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0730 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Official Arab-Iranian relations--and of course not the relations between the peoples--are facing a tense situation. This is a continuation of a reality that dominated joint relations during the reign of the former shah. The tension in relations between the two nations, Iraq and Iran, under the present Iranian regime, seems to be intensifying each day. At this point some people might want to seek the reasons for this.

Undoubtedly the reasons for tension in relations between Iraq and the shah's regime following the 17 July Revolution were basically as follows: 1) Iraq's national and progressive character and its joining the world's revolutionary liberation force; 2) Iraq's practical support for the Iranian people, for the struggling political organizations and forces, and for the patriotic liberation forces; and 3) after the overthrow of the mercenary shah, Iranian-Arab relations in general, and Iraqi-Iranian relations in particular, did not assume new forms differing from the past. The new forms should have been based on the following points: 1) the stress put by the new Iranian leaders on the fact that they belong to a bloc different from the bloc to which the former shah belonged; 2) Iraq's position following the shah's overthrow manifested in the support and welcome shown for the new incidents in Iran; 3) the good-neighborly, historic, and religious ties between the two peoples with the same religion which the shah, despite his diligent efforts, was unable to mar. But these relations continue to be tense and the responsible officials of the present Iranian regime are working to intensify this tension.

Now let us return to the opening of this talk and reply to the questions on the reasons and motives for the tension in relations between Iran and the Arab countries and especially in relations between Iraq and Iran.

During the years following the 17 July Revolution, Iraq has, in all fields, proven itself to be national and progressive. This is why it has gained the gratitude and respect of the different circles of freedom-loving forces, progressive regimes, and national liberation forces of the world. At the same time, Iraq has stressed its unsullied support for national liberation and humanitarian struggles not only in the region, but throughout the world as well. [words indistinct] of its culminating struggle against all forms of domination, aggression, foreign infiltration and intervention in others' affairs has proven this. In light of this reality, whoever sets the basis for enmity with Iraw shows that he belongs to the antinational and anti-freedom force, because Iraq is a liberation force and not an aggressor. But Iran's new regime does not view Iraq with friendship, but considers it a threat to the regime's future while the peoples of Iran and the Iranian patriotic forces consider Iraq a model national experience in the region, an experience which--following the fall of the mercenary shah's regime--can be used for the achievement of favorable progress and development.

While very simple, these points reveal many realities about the true character of Iran's new leaders and their commitment to personal interests and not the interests of the peoples of Iran. In light of this reality, these leaders have started a scenario and created tensions with thoughts of exporting the disorderly situation, their unrest and grudges to this country and to the other Arab countries. The objective behind this is, on the one hand, to hinder these countries in the implementation of their constructive duties and national struggles and, on the other hand, to free themselves from the daily-increasing crises which they face and which--the Iranian leaders think--they can rid themselves of by exporting them. The new Iranian leaders should change their wrong policy toward Iraq and the Arab nations and should work with the nations struggling against imperialism and Zionism and not foster enmity. Of course, this applies only if the Iranian regime wants to have revolutionary characteristics and gain the respect of world public opinion.

VOL REPORTS ON SHELLING, EXPLOSIONS, ARRESTS

Latakia, Damascus

NC011330 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Arrivals from Latakia say that in the past 48 hours the Syrian city witnessed a series of explosions and acts of terrorism. These persons said the security forces stormed hotels on the beach and arrested a number of residents, particularly in the Casino Hotel. Other reports say that in Damascus the Syrian authorities detained 10 lawyers, who are accused of having distributed leaflets calling for a strike, for interrogation.

Reports from Damascus say that President al-Asad chaired military and security meetings. Al-Asad signed a decision making major changes in the commands. Some of the changes involved a number of officers representing the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. Our correspondent says that these changes include Col Muhammad Ghanim, member of the Arab followup committee operating in Beirut after the resolution taken at the 10th Arab summit.

Aleppo Incidents

NC011545 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that the Syrian township of Aleppo has witnessed heavy artillery shelling over the past 3 days. Col Yahya as-Sa'di was executed at the airbase in Aleppo after being accused of engineering a plot to sow discord between some officers and soldiers. Colonel as-Sa'di was arrested after a helicopter chase. He was executed by a firing squad.

The radio correspondent adds that elements of the Syrian intelligence surrounded Aleppo University and detained Dr Muhammad Ahmad Hasan. He was also executed on the charge of dealing with the Muslim Brotherhood and participating in financing them. Dr Muhammad Hasan was accused of being behind the assassination of Dr Muhammad al-Fadil. As a result of this the university students broke windows and doors and separated into two groups. The atmosphere became tense, the town went on strike and the artillery shelling began. It is estimated that 100 shells fell on Aleppo.

VOL: SYRIAN FORCES DISPERSE MAURITANIANS IN DAMASCUS

NC021047 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 2 Apr 80 NC

[Text] A Syrian officer and three policemen were wounded in Damascus last night when Syrian forces tried to disperse a demonstration staged by Mauritanian citizens in protest against the transfer of their country's ambassador from Damascus. According to reports from the Syrian capital, the Mauritanian citizens occupied their country's embassy in the morning and demanded the return of the ambassador.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID LEAVES 1 APR

JN011658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus for the Libyan Jamahiriyah at 1500 today.

The Algerian president addressed the following message to President Hafiz al-Asad from his airplane: Upon leaving fraternal Syria, I would like to express our sincere thanks and gratitude for the warm fraternal reception accorded us, wishing you continued health and the Syrian people continued progress, prosperity and development.

The Algerian president arrived in Damascus at noon today en route to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He was received at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad and senior party and state officials. Following his arrival the two presidents met at the airport hotel in the presence of the two delegations' members. The two presidents then met alone for about 2 hours, during which they reviewed the results of the tour made by the Algerian president to the Arab East and discussed the current action to consolidate the Arab steadfastness front in the face of hostile plots.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 30 MAR

JN302155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Mar 80 JN

[Text] At-Tabib as-Sahabani, Tunisian Foreign Ministry secretary general, and his wife arrived in Damascus at 2100 tonight on a 4-day official visit. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, As-Sahabani said his visit to Syria is a fraternal and working visit. He said the visit is for the purpose of continuing the dialog between and Tunisia and exchanging views particularly the situation through which the Arab nation is passing.

Meets Khaddam

JN011325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] At 0930 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received At-Tabib as-Sahabani. Tunisian Foreign Ministry secretary general, who is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the foreign affairs ministry. In a statement to the SANA correspondent at the end of the meeting, At-Tabib as-Sahabani expressed happiness with the meeting, saying: During the meeting, fraternal relations between Syria and Tunisia were discussed and viewpoints were exchanged on several Arab and international issues.

At-Tabib as-Sahabani added that the Syrian and Tunisian viewpoints were close, which is not strange considering that all are sincere in serving the higher Arab interest. In conclusion, the Tunisian Foreign Ministry secretary general affirmed that current circumstances make it incumbent on the Arab nation to unite its will in serving the just Arab cause.

LIBYA

ALBERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID ARRIVES 1 APR

LD011912 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian republic, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Algerian president was accorded a great welcome by the people at Tripoli international airport.

President Bendjedid is accompanied by a high-level Algerian delegation which includes Mohamed Saleh Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and the party's coordinator; Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister; and Col Abdallah Belhouchet, member of the Political Bureau and inspector general of the people's national army.

In a statement to JANA President Chadli Bendjedid said that the purpose of his visit to his second homeland, Libya, is to exchange views on the issues of the Arab nation at this stage in view of the existence of grave conspiracies being hatched against this nation, particularly against the Palestinian issue.

President Chadli Bendjedid emphasized that the aims of the Great 1 September Revolution and the Algerian revolution are the same and so is their destiny. He said we must exert joint efforts in the interest of our Arab nation, our unity, Arabism and Islam. In conclusion the Algerian president expressed his profound appreciation and that of his accompaying delegation for the sincere, warm, fraternal welcome by the masses of the Arab people in Libya.

IRAN'S KHALKHALI LEAVES LIBYA AFTER 7-DAY VISIT

LD011522 Tripoli JANA in English 1435 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, a member of the Iranian Revolution and the people's revolution accompanying him left Tripoli this morning at the end of a seven-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH MAURITANIA SIGHED

LD311958 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--This evening, Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali at-Turayki and Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamad El Mokhtar signed the minutes of the seventh session of the Libyan-Mauritanian joint committee. The minutes stipulate the strengthening of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the cultural, economic and technical fields. Muhammad al-Mabruk, secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Services, and Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamed El Mokhtar signed an agreement on the exchange of manpower.

Statement Issued

LD021008 Tripoli JANA in English 0904 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A press statement was issued at the end of the visit made by the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The statement stressed commitment to the Arab objectives and determination to continue the struggle to foil all capitulatory plans designed to liquidate the Palestinian cause. It also condemned the normalization of Egyptian-(Israeli) relations and called for the implementation of the strict Arab boycott against the Egyptian regime.

The joint statement pledged support for the Arab people of the Western Sahara through their struggle for self-determination and solidarity with the African peoples fighting for independence and liberation. Condemning the apartheid regime of South Africa, the statement stressed the importance of Arab-African cooperation and dialogue and urged for stepping up such meetings for the interest of the African and Arab peoples.

AFRICAN OIL WORKERS FEDERATION FORMED

LD292142 Tripoli JANA in English 1819 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--African organisations, unions and syndicates participating in the fifth international oil antimonopolies conference announced in a statement issued yesterday the formation of the general federation of African oil workers. These organisations also formed a preparatory committee which includes the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Nigeria, Algeria, Congo, Mali, Benin, Senegal, Guinea, Mauritania and Madagascar. The committee, whose headquarters is in the Jamahiriyah, has been entrusted with preparations for the organisation's founding conference. The statement issued last night also lauded the victories of Zimbabwe's people and declared solidarity with the Palestinian people's just struggle.

MOROCCO

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IVORY COAST AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD311121 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 24 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[MAP report: "Signing of Moroccon-Ivory Coast Agreement"]

[Text] Abidjan, 24 March--On Saturday, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, [Moroccan] minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simeon Ake signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement in Abidjan.

According to a final communique published in Abidjan, this agreement, signed at the end of the first session of the Moroccan-Ivory Coast Joint Commission, will make it possible to develop all economic and technical relations between the two countries. A consular agreement aimed at "eliminating visas" and a tax convention have also been prepared and will soon be signed. In addition, conventions relating to air, sea and road transport and to cooperation in the legal sphere are to be negotiated at a later date.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED ON SUDANESE RELATIONS

JN3111556 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 29 Mar 80 pp 10, 13 JN

[Interview by AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Fu'ad Matar with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in Khartoum--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Are you following the U.S. Presidential election campaign? Do you believe that the victory of either President Carter or of one of his competitors would cause a change in the situation?

[Answer] As Arabs and Africans, we should not overly concern ourselves with the Presidential elections battle in the United States because I cannot imagine a radical change regardless of which candidate wins as long as all of them are captives of the Zionist lobby schemes and of Jewish votes. Is it reasonable for the U.S. President to retract his UN delegate's support for a resolution that might reduce the Arabs' despair of a change in the U.S. stand and for none of the other candidates to attack this step? President Carter did this to gain Jewish votes and the other candidates remained silent for the same reason. Therefore, why should we concern ourselves with these elections as long as they all revolve around the question who serves Israel more?

[Question] In a few days, you will make a visit to Saudi Arabia and Qatar (the tour began on 15 March and lasted a week). Do you expect extremely important results from the talks you will hold with Saudi officials in terms of the current equation in the Arab position?

[Answer] I believe that the current circumstances experienced in the Arab world require discussions in depth and decisions that serve the issue of Arab destiny.

[Question] Is it possible for you to visit Egypt now that your apprehensions have been realized; namely, the occurance of Egyptian-Israeli normalization and the raising of the Israeli flag in Cairo? By the way, I am asking this question because the Egyptian information media are reporting that you will make a tour of some Arab capitals, including Cairo.

[Answer] If not impossible, such a visit is almost impossible for several reasons: We are against the normalization that took place. We have already withdrawn our ambassador from Cairo and Egypt has withdrawn its ambassador in Khartoum. The repeated report that I will visit Cairo are groundless. It will not take place.

[Question] Can you tell me how you felt on the day that President Anwar as-Sadat received the credentials of the Israeli ambassador and when you saw the picture of the Israeli flag raised in Cairo?

[Answer] Words cannot express my feelings. I was deeply pained and wondered: How can Egypt do this after being the leader in defending Arab rights? However, I am convinced that the issue concerns the Egyptian leadership. As for the Egyptian people, I do not think that they support their leadership's steps. I do not believe that the Egyptian people support normalization. At the same time, I wondered: How can we so quickly lose the first base in the battle for Arab rights? Is this normal and can it continue? At one time, I used to think that the factors of religion and population density would enable us, as Arabs, to contain Israel through a peaceful solution. However, I do not think so any more, because developments have shown that our battle is not with Israel alone but with those who stand behind it well. The forces that stand behind Israel do not want the Arabs and Muslims to return to what they were in the past. Using Israel, they seek to shake the Islamic and Arab fronts. Our battle against Israel and the forces that support it is a long one.

[Question] You have often said that you withdrew your ambassador from Cairo without severing relations with Egypt as other Arab states have done. Do you not think that your failure to sever such relations would endanger Sudanese security in the future vis-a-vis Israel? Do you not think that Israel would exploit this situation to infiltrate Sudan and, later, neighboring African states?

[Answer] The normalization between As-Sadat and Israel has not developed suddenly. It was preceded by other steps, most important of which I believe was the heroic October 1973 War. The continuation of relations between Sudan and Egypt does not mean that we support the normalization. It just means that I believe that the normalization between Egypt and Israel is transient.

We in Sudan consider our security as part of Arab security. As long as the Palestine question remains unsolved and Jerusalem remains under Israeli control, the danger to Arab security--of which we are a part--will continue to exist. We know the danger of normalization will spread to Sudan. But we are following up on developments and are making the necessary decisions to face the danger without the need to publicize such decisions. I believe the feeling of danger will also spread to those Arab countries which have not stopped air and sea traffic with Egypt.

[Question] Could you elaborate on this point?

[Answer] Since we believe normalization to be transient, it is essential to maintain some link with Egypt, not only for the sake of the present but also for when the transient state ends.

[Question] On what did you base your calculations? Do you believe that the United States, after all it has done to Egypt, will allow the normalization to be transient?

[Answer] I am convinced that all the steps which followed the Camp David accords are transient. But Israel and those behind it will do their best to maintain them. The Arab people do not forget their rights. The Arab generations which did not forget what Israel did in 1948 and will not condone what is happening now. Therefore, I expect more resistance and opposition to normalization out of our faith in the cause. Thus, it is natural to assume that the normalization is a transient matter.

[Question] Is it natural for relations to continue between Egypt and Sudan despite the normalization and to remain severed with Iraq, which opposed the normalization?

[Answer] For relations between us and Iraq to remain severed is indeed unnatural. These relations were severed for transient reasons. I will propose to brother President Saddam that we remove the cause of the coolness in relations.

[Question] When and how will this take place?

[Answer] Our brothers in Iraq have already taken the initiative by sending their ambassador in Jiddah to inform us about the charter declared by President Saddam. We appreciate this. When Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir told me the Iraqi envoy was coming, I said the envoy was most welcome and that we would treat him well.

We also appreciate Iraq's response. The envoy left Jiddah as soon as he got our reply, which meant that he understood our sentiments toward his country and people and our sympathy with his mission. Brother Ar-Rashid told me after he received the Iraqi envoy (who was the Iraqi ambassador in Jiddah, Shafiq Hammudi ad-Daraji) that the reception was warm and that the envoy left Khartoum fully appreciative of Sudan's position.

[Question] What will be Sudan's next step?

[Answer] I will send a high-level envoy to brother Saddam with a written message.

[Question] What was your impression of President Saddam Husayn's charter?

[Answer] I felt during the recent Arab summit in Tunis--and I believe President Saddam felt the same way--that there was nothing unusual between us. We believe that brother Saddam is serious about the course he is taking and that Iraqi policy is now clear. Iraq is dealing with both superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, but is also warning of their danger.

[Question] Can I say that you will participate in the summit called by Iraq to discuss and approve the charter proposed by President Saddam Husayn?

[Answer] If we do not back the charter proposed by brother Saddam, it would mean that we are encouraging bilateral wars and, consequently, serving the objectives of big power strategy in the area.

I believe that the charter is compatible with the general outlines of a unified Arab strategy I drafted a year ago but did not announced because Arab circumstances at the time were not opportune. However, I have not given it up. I will redraft it in light of the basic changes in the area.

I support any summit that is carefully prepared for and is intended to end Arab conflicts. Indeed, such a summit is necessary and I am ready to participate in it wherever it might be concerned. In fact, I do not object to any summit except those summit conferences that are not properly prepared for or whose purpose is to pit one side against another or strike at a certain side, since such a summit is of no avail.

I would like to reiterate that the summit called for by Iraq for approval of the charter is one that we in Sudan support. In fact, we are even ready to host such a summit, should the need arise. We are satisfied with such a summit because it will move Arab relations from a stage of agitation to a better position.

I am very optimistic that the charter proposed by brother Saddam Husayn will be a success and I believe that under brother Saddam's leadership, Iraq is capable of making this summit a success.

We support the trend called for by the charter, since this would achieve Arab solidarity and limit the impact of the normalization of relations between President as-Sadat's regime and Israel.

[Question] You talk about a unified Arab strategy. What exactly is your purpose behind this?

[Answer] My purpose is to reach complete Arab agreement on the unity of the pan-Arab goal, an agreement that would check any the expression of personal opinion or ideology within the framework of a pan-Arab guarantee on the needs of national security, including complete and comprehensive coordination in the fields of defense, armament and unanimous confrontation of regional and international threats to which any Arab entity might be subjected. This is only part of what we want.

[Question] What is the nature of relations between Sudan and the Palestinian resistance?

[Answer] The Palestinian resistance only remembers Sudan whenever it faces difficult situations, while Sudan is more occupied with the Palestinian resistance ability to maintain its steadfastness, strength and unity than with anything else.

(With regard to the President's comments, I heard non-official Sudanese ask numerous questions, most of which revolve around the fact that the Palestinian resistance leaders do not even take the trouble to visit Sudan.)

[Question] You dispatched First Vice President Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil to Ethiopia. Are you optimistic that the Sudanese-Ethiopian front will witness firm detente, co-existence and understanding?

[Answer] We are working in light of our basic principles of peaceful coexistence with all our neighbors.

Several contacts were made with officials in Ethiopia before I dispatched brother 'Abd al-Majid there. During these contacts, we stressed to the officials in Ethiopia that we are not concerned with their regime's affairs. Rather, we told them, we are concerned with good neighborliness.

A while ago, I even told Mengistu: We had peaceful coexistence when Ethiopia was an empire, so why should this not continue now that your regime derives from the people's power? I also told him: We do not aspire to interfere in your affairs; rather, we are ready to help you in the fields of development and will provide our expertise in order to solve the problem of the south, so that you can then proceed to find a solution for the Eritrean problem.

Our Ethiopian brothers might take some time before they are convinced that there can be coexistence. Now, following brother 'Abd al-Majid's visit, I see that matters are better than before. In fact, we can say that relations are good. I believe that all of the explosive charges have been dismantled. Soon President Mengistu will visit us. (President Numayri actually gave me the date of the visit but asked me to keep it secret for security purposes.)

[Question] Tension with Uganda is over and your ambassador has presented his credentials. The relations with Libya are not on the level where they should be despite the exchange of ambassadors. Also, you did not receive the Libyan delegation led by brother Muhammad az-Kuwayy to the third SSU national congress, although az-Zuwayy is one of the doves and not a hawk as far as his views on Sudanese-Libyan relations are concerned.

[Answer] It is regrettable that our relations with Libya are just ordinary, fraught with caution on the two sides. I can say that the caution is stemming from the fact that our Libyan brothers believe that the sound solution to the Palestinian problem is their own solution and that they consider any other solutions as unsound and unacceptable. However, we believe that the solution of the Palestinian problem should not depend on one single viewpoint and method. Added to this are the accusations that were leveled by the head of the Libyan delegation to the effect that we, in cooperation with the United States, are preparing to invade Libya. This does not reflect what you are saying about there being doves and hawks in the Libyan regime.

[Question] It is noted that there is a new and significant development in the national reconciliation issue. You had agreed to form a committee made up of your representatives and those of the other side to solve some outstanding problems. Do you believe that the reconciliation will forge ahead toward achieving the desired target without any impediments?

[Answer] Several emissaries came to me from brother As-Sadiq al-Mahdi. They told me that he would like to discuss the nine-point reconciliation accord. Since I did not recall that there had been an accord on these points or that there had been a written document, I found it advisable that after 2 and 1/2 years, the meetings should not be confined to me and brother Al-Mahdi. I told the emissaries that I will agree with brother Al-Mahdi to implement the idea. Accordingly, we formed a committee, with First Vice President Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil and Director of Public Security Maj Gen 'Umar at-Tayyib representing the government and with 'Abd al-Hamid Salih and 'Umar Nur ad-Da'im representing Al-Mahdi. Presidential press adviser Muhammad Mahjub was supposed to join the Sudanese side, but he was outside the country.

The condition I set before the joint committee was that the social equilibrium within the Al-Mahdi family should not be upset. But as for changing the constitution, this is not in their interest and they are fully aware of it.

In summary, I do not see any problems, unless they are created by those surrounding Al-Mahdi. These people are putting pressure on brother Al-Mahdi, a matter which gives a personal dimension to the reconciliation, whereas we are giving it a national dimension.

PASSPORT LAW FOR EGYPTIANS, SUDANESE AMENDED

JN291522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 29 March--President Numayri issued a temporary decree today amending the passport and immigration law for 1980. The amendment is aimed at eliminating all obstacles imposed by the present passport and immigration law on Egyptian and Sudanese citizens. Citizens of both countries are now allowed to enter the other country using identity cards. According to the amendment, identity cards may be substituted for passports for travel by Sudanese and Egyptians between the two countries.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GAMBIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD281536 Tunis TAP in English 1403 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, March 28 (TAP)--Tunisia and Gambia express concern over the increase in seats of tension throughout the world especially in Africa and reaffirm the need for all member countries to have the principles and objectives of the O.A.U. and UN charters respected.

The joint communique released Thursday in Tunis at the end of Gambian president's official 4-day visit to Tunisia, points out also that regarding unity and solidarity as pressing necessities for the liberation and welfare of all the African peoples, both countries are willing to strengthen the organization of African unity on the basis of a fruitful cooperation and with all due respect to every member-state's sovereign options.

Both countries' presidents underline the positive part played by the non-aligned movement in establishing peace and solidarity in the world and express their will to continue working in view of ensuring respect to this movement's fundamental principles.

In addition, both countries reaffirm their determination to keep on supporting totally the South African and Palestinian peoples struggling against colonialism and racialism, and are convinced that eliminating these two plagues is essential for security and stability in the Middle East as in Africa.

Tunisia and Gambia are convinced that the Middle East region can reach a lasting peace and stability only in case of a global settlement which takes into account the fundamental reasons of the conflict especially the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and to a free and independent state as well as Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem.

In this respect, both sides reaffirm the need for the Palestinian people's sole and genuine representative, the PLO, to participate in any negotiation likely to lead to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Both delegations express satisfaction at Zimbabwe's forthcoming accession to independence in peace and harmony, and praise the Patriotic Front's victory which is a prize for the Zimbabwean brother people's national liberation struggle.

Besides, Tunisia and Gambia took a special interest in the evolution of questions relating to international economic relations and reaffirmed the need to establish a fairer international economic order.

The two countries express satisfaction at the holding next April in Lagos of the OAU summit conference devoted to economic issues and meant to ensure a better coordination of African countries' efforts in the field of development.

PLO'S ABU MAZIN CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT

LD292105 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mahmud Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Central Committee, left Tunis this afternoon after a 3-day visit. He told TAP before his departure that he discussed with Tunisian officials the latest developments concerning the Palestine problem and international moves, and in particular those by European countries led by France. He added that he also talked to Tunisian officials about the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and the situation in Lebanon.

He said: I listened to the views and advice of the brothers concerning the development and progress of the Palestine problem. He was seen off at Sale-Carthage international airport by Muhammad as-Sayyah, minister accredited to the prime minister and director of the party; Dr Mustapha Salamah, in charge of external relations at [word indistinct]; Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis, and Muhammad at-Tazi, Moroccan ambassador to Tunisia.

BOURGUIBA RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PRC'S HUA GUOFENG

LD011534 Tunis TAP in English 1411 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Carthage, April 1 (TAP)--President Bourguiba received a message from Chinese President Hua Guofeng in answer to the message he addressed to him lately.

Tunisian Social Affairs Minister Mohamed Daceur, who handed over this message to the president this morning after his mission in China, said that President Guofeng had asserted China's total support to Tunisia's independence against any foreign aggression. Besides the Chinese president expressed his admiration for the heartening results recorded by Tunisia in its work to promote national economy and culture and as regards the rise in the Tunisian people's standard of living.

WESTERN SAHARA

SIERRA LEONE RECOGNIZES SAHARAN ARAB DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LD282109 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Western Sahara--Sierra Leone, in a statement by its minister of foreign affairs, today recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. It is the 21st African country to do so and the 37th in the world.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL MEETS FRENCH SOCIALISTS

LD300936 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mr Ould Salek, member of the POLISARIO Front Political Bureau and minister of information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], was received yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the French Socialist Party (PSF) by Mr Lionel Jospin, national secretary for international affairs. The meeting was also attended by the POLISARIO Front representative in France and concerned relations between the front and the socialist party.

Mr Ould Salek told the socialist leaders about the evolution of the situation in Western Sahara and in particular about the successes gained by the Saharan people in the military as well as diplomatic fields.

The PSF leaders expressed pleasure at these successes and reaffirmed their position of support for the struggle of the Saharan people. They discussed the measures they have undertaken to reinforce this support. The PSF--on the occasion of the visit to France by the king of Morocco--has already stated that this visit seeks to justify French support for the king's domestic and foreign policies, particularly in the Western Sahara. The PSF has expressed its great concern over the recurrence of repression in Morocco.

APS: SAHARAN VICTORIES BEHIND KING HASSAN'S VISIT TO EUROPE

LD311400 Algiers APS in English 1217 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] 31/03/80 (APS)--[Words indistinct] attacked on 23 and 27 March several Moroccan military posts in Western Sahara, says a communique published yesterday by the Information Ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR).

The attacks were led against Moroccan troops in Smara, Rus El Ouj, Rus Essabti, Mziriga and Guelta. Seven soldiers were killed and several others wounded. These attacks took place a few days after the battle of Uargsis during which 7,000 Moroccan troops were put to flight by the Saharan Liberation Army. This military failure, notes the communique, seems to be at the root of King Hassan II's visit to Europe.

KNESSET REJECTS EGYPTIAN RESOLUTION ON E. JERUSALEM

TA020531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Members of the Knesset have rejected the Egyptian Parliamentary resolution on Jerusalem and the settlements. The Egyptian Parliament yesterday adopted a motion stating that East Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank and that Israel's settlement policy violates the UN Charter and the Camp David accords.

Opposition Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said there was no point in such a resolution on the eve of the Begin and As-Sadat trips to Washington. The Camp David agreement is binding, he said, and the Egyptian Parliament cannot permit the Cairo government to act in contradiction to that agreement, which contains no article on Jerusalem.

The chairman of the Likud faction, Avraham Sharir, said that the Egyptian Parliament's resolution did not go hand in hand with efforts the two countries are making for peace. Sharir is to ask Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to discuss the Egyptian decision with the Likud.

The revival movement faction intends to call for a special Knesset debate this week. In a message to Knesset Chairman Yitzhaq Berman the faction demands that the Knesset restate its approval of the decision to unify Jerusalem approved in June 1967.

JERUSALEM CIRCLES REACT TO EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT'S RESOLUTIONS

TA020646 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 2 Apr 80 p 1 TA

[Text] Reacting to the Egyptian Parliament's resolutions yesterday, Jerusalem political circles said they were made because of internal difficulties that have recently arisen in Egypt and in order to strengthen As-Sadat's position in light of his upcoming trip to Washington. However, these circles stated that with these resolutions As-Sadat is climbing a high tree from which he will be unable to descend during the negotiations. The Cabinet may hold an extraordinary meeting on Sunday to discuss a reaction to these resolutions.

BUTRUS GHALI COMMENTS ON CONTINUATION OF AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA020820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Egyptian Minister Butrus Ghali has said that the negotiations with Israel on the autonomy may continue after 26 May on the condition that real progress is made before then. Ghali told correspondents in Katmandu that Egypt hoped to achieve results which would encourage the Palestinians to join the peace process and which would change the positions of several Arab countries. If these conditions are met, Egypt will continue to participate in the negotiations. Minister Ghali is visiting Nepal as President as-Sadat's envoy.

WEIZMAN TO VISIT EGYPT, U.S. AFTER PASSOVER

TA020636 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Apr 80 p 3 TA

[Text] Defense Minister Weizman will leave for a 2-day visit to Cairo immediately after the Passover festival in order to conclude with his colleague, Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the work of the supreme normalization committee and the work of the eight subcommittees. Immediately after his return from Cairo the defense minister is going to leave for the United States for discussions with Pentagon leaders. Weizman is expected to conclude the matter of Israel's future plans.

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA WELCOMES DELEGATES TO SOUTHERN AFRICAN SUMMIT

LD011507 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0758 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD/CA

[Welcoming speech by Zambian President Kaunda at the opening of the southern African economic summit at Mulungushi Hall, Lusaka--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, Sir Seretse [Khama, president of Botswana], distinguished delegates and guests, brothers and sisters: In the name of the United National Independence Party, the government and the people of Zambia, I extend to each and every one of you a very warm and fraternal welcome to our country.

The movement towards economic integration is gaining momentum. Countries in East and West Africa are making determined efforts to bring their economies closer together during the weekend. Mozambique was hosting another summit on cooperation among African countries. This is a contribution to Africa's efforts. This summit is in a practical way [word indistinct] to the Lagos Organization of African Unity economic summit, which in turn will be [word indistinct] to the Organization of African Unity regular summit in Freetown. This is an expression of Africa's deliberate and planned effort in forging links which not only have political objectives, but also economic and social (?meaning). African unity, Comrade Chairman, is not merely a political expression. African unity must be given economic substance, out of which the social, cultural fabric will grow so strong that our continent will no longer be vulnerable. Africa must be strong, to stand alone in the face of many crises we are bound to face in the future.

I know, Comrade Chairman, that we will be seeking aid from the many donors who have sympathised with our struggle for political liberation. Foreign aid is welcome, and we shall always have it. Butlet us remember that in the new war for economic freedom self-reliance is the best fuel. Let us answer to the needs of our people. We have the resources. We have the people. We have opportunities to benefit from the technological revolution. What we need is (?means) to acquire technology and [word indistinct].

Some people have tended to think that we are forging, turning this economic grouping purely to face South Africa. In our view, this regional grouping is being established despite and not merely because of South Africa and her concept of a regional constellation of states. We in this region must reflect the new image of a free Africa.

Our task is to link up our economies in order to strengthen ourselves. Of course, this is important in the strategy for self-reliance, against possible attempts by South Africa to undermine the independence of various countries in the region. Economic success of the countries represented at this summit will have an epoch-making impact within South Africa, and will certainly deal a mortal blow to the policy of apartheid. Our success is important to the people of South Africa, and therefore to the liberation of the entire continent.

Botswana's President Speaks

LD011517 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0758 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD/CA

[Opening speech by Botswanan President Khama, chairman of the frontline summit meeting, at Mulungushi Hall, Lusaka--live]

[Excerpts] We believe the time has now come to demonstrate our solidarity in the struggle for economic liberation.

I have no doubt that we are equally capable of working together for the economic and social advancement of our people in the same way as we have done in the struggle for political freedom. It must be accepted that this will no doubt be a more difficult task than the political one. It would therefore be over-optimistic to hope for easy and quick successes. However, the task is ours, and we must think of all possible ways of tackling it.

We all know that our economies are to a very large extent, albeit to varying degrees, dependent on the economy of South Africa. We may be proud of our political independence, but before we achieve some degree of economic independence, our task is not complete. The desirability and indeed the inevitability of interdependence as a world economic order is fully recognized and accepted. Unfortunately, this is not the situation with regard to our relationship with South Africa. What we therefore seek is the ability to exercise some degree of choice which insures us against domination by one powerful partner.

Our goal is to achieve economic liberation, and to reduce our economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa. We seek to overcome the fragmentation of our economies, and are coordinating our national development efforts to strengthen them.

The approach to the task of economic liberation is to find ways of reducing the present high degree of dependence on a strong neighbour and to create genuine equitable regional integration. To this end, we consider that the first and most crucial step to undertake is to strengthen and coordinate transport and communications systems of our region. For this purpose it is proposed to establish, as a matter of urgency, a transport and communications commission in Maputo, Mozambique.

We offer this declaration to our own people, to the peoples and governments of all the many countries which are interested in promoting popular welfare, justice and peace in southern Africa, and to the international agencies who share this interest. In it we state our commitment to pursue the economic liberation and integrated development of our national economies, and we call on all concerned to assist us in this, our endeavour.

ETHIOPIA

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR JOINT MEETING

LD301728 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Excerpt] A four-man economic, technical and cultural delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon to prepare for the forthcoming meeting of the joint Ethiopian-Bulgarian economic, techincal and cultural commission to be held in Addis Ababa. The delegation is led by Comrade (Yosuv Evan), director of foreign trade of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In a brief statement at the Bole International Airport, the leader of the delegation recalled that the last meeting of the Ethiopian-Bulgarian joint commission was held in Sofia. He said there was a great hope that the wide-ranging discussions to be held would serve to further develop the close economic, technical and cultural relations existing between the two countries.

OFFICIAL SCORES INTERNATIONAL AID GIVEN TO SOMALIA

LD312016 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Col Zeleke Beyene, chief administrator of the Hararge administrative region, has said that the reactionary Siad Barre is herding Somali nationals into camps, claiming they are refugees from Ethiopia, thus to enable him to obtain assistance from international organizations, which he then puts at the disposal of the Somali regular forces. This is what the chief administrator said today during an audience for journalists of APN and PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee. The comrade chief administrator said the contemptible and arrogant Siad Barre in a bid to obtain assistance from international organizations, is crowding the families of the Somali soldiers who were defeated by the revolutionary army of Ethiopia when the country was invaded by Somali troops. Comrade Colonel Zeleke explained that the refugee aid being provided to the reactionary Siad Barre by international organizations and some governments constitute an invitation for another war of aggression, whereas it is obvious that Ethiopia--the country affected by the war of invasion--should have been given aid. Comrade Colonel Zeleke Beyene went on to tell the journalists of PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, and APN that Siad Barre, still in pursuit of his expansionist and aggressive policies, is infiltrating into Ethiopia Somali regular soldiers wearing uniforms different from their normal ones and intensifying the usual banditry.

HERALD COMMENTS ON ISSUE OF U.S. TROOPS

LD281549 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1015 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD/EA

["Press Review" on ETHIOPIAN HERALD editorial]

[Text] The English daily, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD, in its editorial column writes on the decision by the United States to station 10,000 of its troops at the newly leased military base in Berbera, Somalia.

The paper says: This latest move by Washington, coupled with the massive U.S. military build-up going on in the Indian Ocean, poses a real threat not only to regional peace and stability but also to international peace and security.

Socialist Ethiopia, points out the HERALD, has repeatedly expressed serious concern over the antipopular maneuvers of the U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and other areas in the surrounding (region).

It declared the stationing of American troops at Berbera as a deliberate act designed to destablize progressive governments in the region and undermine the desire of the people for deliverance from socioeconomic backwardness. And the paper added: In addition to other objectives, the purpose of moving in U.S. troops to Berbera is to encourage the expansionist Mogadishu regime to step up its acts of hostility towards neighboring countries, pointing out that the American position can only be viewed as a clear manifestation of an open support for a regime in actual belief in the policy of expansionism and territorial aggrandizement.

The HERALD noted the U.S. decision to take humanity back to the era of the cold war under the pretext of protecting so-called vital interests and the English daily winds up its editorial by calling on progressive mankind to wage a joint, resolute struggle in order to contain the dangerous policy stance of the United States and its puppets and thereby insure peace and stability in the world.

KENYA

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA ARRIVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT

LD281140 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Nairobi this morning for a 1-day state visit to Kenya. He arrived shortly after 1000 at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. On arrival President Kaunda and his entourage were met by his host, President Daniel Arap Moi, accompanied by the vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki; the chief of the general staff, Lieutenant General Mulinge; the attorney general, Mr Charles Njonjo; cabinet ministers; the mayor of Nairobi, councillor Nathan Kahara; members of Parliament; foreign diplomats accredited to Kenya; senior officials from both the government and private sectors and thousands of wananchi from all walks of life.

In his short welcome speech, President Moi reiterated his stand on human rights. He said that Zambia, under the dynamic leadership of President Kaunda, whom he termed a free man, has now seen Zimbabwe achieve independence. He added that although Zimbabwe is a free nation, Zambians will never rest until the whole of the African Continent is free from the colonial yoke. He urged all nations to fight for human rights and referred to our brothers in South Africa and Namibia, who are still under the iron fist of apartheid. President Moi went on to say that Kenya will continue to help her brothers in those areas to achieve their human rights and freedom. He said that he and President Kaunda will discuss among other things bilateral matters pertaining to the two nations and international issues. Wishing all Zambians happiness and prosperity, President Moi said once more that all human beings are equal and in order to live as brothers, all should adhere to the motto of love, peace and unity.

Visit Shortened

LD281836 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who arrived in Nairobi this morning for a 1-day official visit, has left for Lusaka after holding talks with his host, President Daniel Arap Moi. The talks between the two presidents and his delegation took place at State House, Nairobi.

President Kaunda said that he had to leave Kenya immediately since South African troops had attacked Senanga and Kalabo areas in Western Zambia. President Kaunda said the South African troops have retreated into Namibia.

Before leaving for Zambia, President Kaunda told newsmen that it was his earnest hope that Kenya and Zambia will continue to cultivate relations based on love, justice, truth and fair play. He described his reception in Kenya as wonderful.

The talks between the two presidents were attended by Kenya's vice president, Mr Mwai Kibaki; the attorney general, Mr Charles Njonjo; Foreign Minister Dr Robert Ouko; two ministers of state in the office of the president, Messrs G.G. Kariuki and Nicholas Biwott. Also present at the talks were: the head of Kenya's civil service, Mr Kiereini; the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joseph Muliro; and Kenya's high commissioner in Lusaka, Mr Ochieng Adala.

Presidential Luncheon

LD281850 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Text] His excellency the president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has said that the people of Zambia have suffered more than any other African country in their struggle for the freedom and dignity of the peoples of Africa.

The president said this during a luncheon he hosted in honor of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who arrived in the country this morning, at State House, Nairobi.

President Moi added that Zambians contributed toward this fight for their being mindful of others' welfare. [sentence as heard] Talking about Zimbabwe, President Moi appealed to the leaders of that nation to forget the past and concentrate on nation-building. The president told his guest that the relationship between Zimbabwe and Kenya is as strong as ever and this country will continue to assist Zimbabwe. The president said that freedom requires great skill in its maintenance. He has also pledged that Kenya will work in close cooperation with other African nations to improve the life of all peoples of this continent, despite some formidable external forces.

President Moi stressed that Africa is a great continent, and despite a few shortcomings, she will continue to fight racism and other forms of practices which tend to undermine human freedom. The president went on to say that freedom and democracy are inevitable and stressed that those who breach these concepts should realize that Africa is strong and it will fight against them with determination.

In reply, the Zambian head of state said that it was a remarkable feat for Moi to do what he has done for Kenya. He added that President Moi's reference for love and unity had made him extremely popular. President Kaunda also said that people in Zimbabwe should not think in terms of the conquerors and the conquered. He appealed to the Zimbabwean leaders to think in terms of unity in their leadership.

He also appealed to both the mayors of Nairobi and Lusaka to think of ways in which the two cities could be brought closer. President Kaunda thanked Kenyans for the warm reception they accorded him.

He left Nairobi shortly after 1800 hours this evening.

RADIO COMMENTS ON EAST AFRICAN COOPERATION, RIVALRIES

LD311912 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "The Way It Is"]

[Text] When our president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, paid a state visit to Ethiopia in January last year he and his counterpart, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, signed the treaty of amity and cooperation which stipulates, among other things, that there shall be perpetual peace and lasting amity between Kenya and Ethiopia.

Kenya and Ethiopia shall develop relations of peace and friendship on the bases of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of boundaries and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The two countries shall cooperate in the political, diplomatic and military fields and shall exchange information and hold periodical consultations on matters of mutual interest to the two states. The two countries shall develop and strengthen their relations in the fields of science, culture, mass media and education and thereby contribute to mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. Not least important was reaffirmation by the two heads of state of their unswerving opposition to expansionist policies pursued by any country or group of countries and their determination to jointly or singularly [as heard] safeguard the political independence of the two countries, territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders. To this end, a high-powered Ethiopian Government delegation has been in Kenya for the last 8 days and, over the weekend, concluded very successful talks with their Kenyan counterparts.

In viewing the long-standing historical and friendly relations between the two neighboring countries, Ethiopia and Kenya reaffirmed their determination to work in hand for the mutual progress of the peoples of the two countries and specifically agreed to further strengthen their mutual beneficial relations by broadening and accelerating their cooperation in trade, tourism, regional economic projects, transport and communications, mass media, border control and cultural exchanges.

During the lengthy talks that took place in Mombasa and Nairobi the two sides reviewed matters of mutual interest and major international issues, particularly the situation in the Horn of Africa. (?They noted) that despite the resounding defeat by Ethiopia in the Ogaden war of over 2 years ago, Somalia, which has not yet publicly renounced her misguided dreams of annexing by force parts of Ethiopia and Kenyan territory, continues to sponsor terrorists and other belligerent activities along her borders with Ethiopia and Kenya, thereby nurturing what has always been a volatile situation that threatens not only peace in East Africa but the whole world.

It is hardly a month ago when President Barre of Somalia declared in Qatar that he would continue supporting the independence of all the provinces of Somalia, meaning Djibouti, Ethiopia's Ogaden and Kenya's Northeastern Province. While it was to be expected that President Barre would have learned from his past mistakes, particularly his recent military misadventure in the Ogaden during which he suffered a disgraceful defeat at the hands of the Ethiopians, the Somali president appears bent on carrying his misguided dreams to his grave, not in the least concerned about all the internationally recognizable charters that he has been signatory to, nor the untold misery and sufferings his crusades have brought to his people and those other nationals of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, whose liberator he has crowned himself to be.

Somalia, just like Ethiopia and Kenya, is a signatory of the Charter of the OAU that states in no uncertain terms that the borders of the member states shall be inviolable and shall remain as they were at independence. Yet, Somalia continues to bankroll and even directly participate in all the wars and skirmishes that have broken out in this region.

We in Kenya have always stretched our hand of cooperation to all our neighbors, including Somalia, because we do believe it is only in peaceful coexistence that development of both our people and those across our borders can be enhanced. This belief, coupled with our commitment to uphold the Charters of the UN and the OAU, more than anything else joins the people of Kenya and Ethiopia together in a common bond of brotherhood that even ideological differences have been unable to break or bend.

It is with the same commonality of purpose that we are involved in joint development projects with our brothers in the Sudan as we are doing with Ethiopia. That is why Kenya is pleased that Ethiopia and the Sudan are now showing signs of normalization of their relations. We have even extended the same hand of cooperation to those who have closed their borders with us and only hope that some day some of us will realize that such actions as border closures erode and render futile any reasons given for such counterproductive methods of isolation. Likewise, warmongers have always been losers and there is no reason why anybody, particularly in the 20th century, should think that his adventurers are going to succeed, because that is the way it is.

SOMALIA

AGREEMENT REACHED IN PRINCIPLE ON U.S. FACILITIES

LD291534 Magadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, yesterday urged all Somalis to continue the hard work which they began 10 years ago at the birth of our revolution and which lays the firm foundations for a bright future for the whole of the Somali community.

Challe Siad was addressing a mass rally at the Mogadishu sports stadium, where he was presenting awards to individuals and state agencies for the part they have played in the 10 years since the revolution.

Challe Siad said each Somali is required to redouble his efforts and put his technical skills and physical attributes to their best use. The president said that the slogan should be "less talk and more work." Patriotism should come before everything else, especially in the fields of economic and politics, he said.

President Siad, who was addressing a crowd of more than 35,000 people, said that many individuals have played a noble role in the country's development effort over the past 10 years, and many others have made a greater indirect contribution to the nation's development and security than could ever be properly assessed. The president noted that many people have proven their patriotism, but some individuals and agencies have done more than others. It is for this reason that these individuals and stage agencies deserved the honors that have been awarded to them.

Challe Siad pointed out, however, that just as the country's development is not yet over, so the awarding of the country's honors is not finished. All Somalis, then, should continue their hard work; those who deserve it will be decorated later.

Turning to the question of the refugees, Challe Siad said that Somalia is today sheltering thousands and thousands of people who have fled the torture and barbarous rule to which they were subjected in Abyssinia. It is a Somali custom to welcome refugees and to help them win their freedom.

Challe Siad noted that the colonialists have recently been claiming that the regular forces of the Somali Democratic Republic have been fighting in Ethiopia. These claims the president dismissed as baseless lies. Such spurious allegations are the stock-in-trade of the Abyssinian colonialists and their stooges. Challe Siad explained that the colonialists are being badly burned by the fire of the liberation forces freedom war. It is therefore not surprising that they want to distort the issue and describe it as a dispute between nations. The Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Siad reiterated, is not using its regular forces for the prosecution of a war. It is the liberation forces who are fighting the Abyssinians and who have pledged to continue the struggle until final victory.

Challe Siad went on to say that the war between Abyssinia and Somalia was caused by political, ideological and humanitarian differences. Challe Siad recalled that right from the time of its birth, the Somali revolution has refused to have any dealings with colonialists and their stooges. He said that the Abyssinian colonizers and their backers should look back at history, which would help them to realize that Somalia has always supported those struggling for the legitimate cause of freedom and self-determination, President Siad said. Challe Siad stressed that the Somali Democratic Republic stands for justice and freedom and will therefore not stint in its support for those fighting for freedom.

Challe Siad went on to say that the enemies of the Somali Democratic Republic have been saying that the Somali Government has provided the United States with a military base. This is a pack of lies, the president said.

Challe Siad said, however, that the U.S. Government has asked the Somali Government for port and other facilities which would supply U.S. naval vessels and aircraft with fuel, food and other requirements. Challe Siad said that agreement has been reached in principle, but talks are still going on.

The president said it is surprising that the Somali Democratic Republic is being accused of supplying a foreign country with bases by the Abyssinian regime, which has given the whole of its country over to foreign troops and which now has no say at all in the day-to-day running of that country.

Challe Siad stressed that the Somali revolution will not be swayed from doing the right thing for Somali nation by the Abyssinian regime's baseless propaganda or its concerted effort to divert the world's attention from its colonialist policies and the successes of the liberation fronts.

The president went to add that the Abyssinian regime and its stooges will not succeed in their bid to isolate Somalia. The Somali revolution will march on and take every step necessary for the achievement of freedom. The Somali revolution will do all it can to safeguard the dignity and sovereignty of the Somali Democratic Republic and will let nothing harm its achievements or standing.

CHAD

'FIERCE FIGHTING' RENEWED IN NDJAMENA

LD011527 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ndjamena, Apr 1, JAMAHIRIYAH News Agency--fierce fighting was renewed in the Chadian capital after a very short cease-fire between the parties struggling for power.

News agencies reported clashes as heavy as before and described the situation as very bad with thousands of Chadians taking refuge in Cameroon leaving behind them destruction and dead bodies everywhere. As hospitals closed, measures were taken to transfer casualties to Cameroon.

The forces of the Joint Action Front are reportedly in control of all accesses to the capital while Kamougue's forces are blocking the southern exit. Habre's followers lost many of their positions as they were surrounded by the Popular Armed Forces as well as those of the Joint Action and Kamougue.

Further Developments

LD012200 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Nearly 100,000 refugees have now fled the fighting in Chad's capital, Ndjamena. and are now in northern Cameroon near the Chad border. Three surgical teams from the French Army are on the spot treating casualties, and 70 more military doctors and nurses arrived from Paris and Istres today.

Fighting continues for the 12th day in spite of 5 cease-fires. About 150 mortar shells are now being fired on an average day. The fighting is much less violent than initially, but no one here is able to explain why. Perhaps it is due to a lack of ammunition, perhaps the sides are waiting for reinforcements, perhaps a large offensive is being prepared.

Positions have not changed after 12 days during which at least 700 have died and more than 1,800 been injured. Negotiations are stalled. There are no more big meetings at Ndjamena cathedral, no more talks on the telephone. Things are now being conducted by letter and the French ambassador is drafting, redrafting and sending these letters back and forth. However, everyone believes that the only solution can be a military one.

Kamougue Interviewed

LD020845 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The war in Chad: Fighting with rocket, mortar and cannon fire continues in the battle for the capital, Ndjamena, which has been largely emptied of its population. There are more and more refugees in Cameroon, where field hospitals are being set up. On the ground the supporters of Hissein Habre are reported to have made some headway over President Goukouni's troops, according to reports which reached us during the night. There is also talk of a war of extermination but, according to Colonel Kamougue, the head of a third faction, whom our special correspondent Jerome Bonaldi was able to meet in southern Chad, it is above all a problem of a man who makes the fighting inevitable, a man whose name is Hissein Habre, to be exact: [begin recording]

[Kamougue] I think that it is really a matter of a problem of one individual who wishes to succeed absolutely in imposing himself as head of state in Chad, which is impossible. No one can impose himself here.

[Question] You are speaking of Hissein Habre?

[Answer] Yes, I am speaking of Hissein Habre. Since he returned he has only had his eyes fixed on the presidency of Chad, but he will not be able to gain the presidency in this way, since force is incapable of solving the Chad problem definitively. It is not possible.

[Question] Power is not in the muzzle of a Kalashnikov?

[Answer] Power is not in the muzzle of a gun. It is rather in a fraternal, considered dialog in which the higher interests should be those of the Chad people. [end recording]

AFP Report

AB020928 Paris AFP in French 0613 GMT 2 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Apr (AFP)--There were no developments in Ndjamena on Tuesday in the 11-day conflict between the forces of the president of the Transitional National Union Government, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, and those of Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

Fighting went on all day yesterday between the People's Armed Forces [FAP] and the Northern Armed Forces [FAN]. The most violent clashes, as in the 2 previous days, took place in the northern part of the city, at the top of the by-pass. [Word indistinct] these clashes were sporadic. The frontline remains unchanged and [words indistinct] since the conflict began. The city is divided into two: On one side Mr Hissein Habre occupies the African quarter and on the other side, Mr Goukouni Queddei is stationed in the European and administrative quarters.

Meanwhile the Congolese contingent of the neutral force, which had been stationed in Ndjamena since 18 January, and part of which left Ndjamena on Sunday, continues withdrawing by plane to Brazzaville, via Garua, Cameroon. The withdrawal is expected to end by Wednesday or Thursday.

Three surgical teams of the French rapid military medical intervention corps stationed in Kousseri, a northern Cameroonian town situated (south) of Ndjamena, have also started to treat the wounded people who were evacuated from the Ndjamena central hospital, situated in the FAN area, as well as FAN fighters evacuated by the International Red Cross.

Finally, the political situation is still deadlocked. The meetings between FAN and FAP delegations aimed at fixing the terms of a cease-fire have been suspended. Observers, as in previous days, think that both parties want to fight until one of them wins the battle.

Slaying of Sudan's Consul General

NC021052 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 2 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Ndjamena, Apr 2 (AFP)--The Sudanese consul-general here was killed early today by men of the Chadian Armed Forces, the private army of Vice-President Wadal Abdalkader Kamougue, an informed source said here.

The source said that the consul, Ahmed Hamza, was mortally wounded by a burst of automatic weapons fire about 3 a.m., while he was in a bar with a group of Col. Kamougue's men, some of whom are stationed at a base here.

Mr Hamza was taken to hospital at the French military base and died on the operating table at about 6:30 a.m., the source said.

Nothing else was known immediately about the circumstances of his death, which came on the 10th day of the faction fighting for Ndjamena, the Chad capital.

ZAIRE

CONFERENCE EXAMINES LOME CONVENTION'S BENEFITS

AB010950 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1450 GMT 31 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Mar (AZAP)--The Republic of Zaire could derive great benefits from the second Lome convention known as Lome II. This was the conclusion of the recent conference organized by the National Association of Zairian Enterprises (ANEZA) at the Zairian international trade center during which the Belgian minister plenipotentiary and permanent representative at the EEC, Mr Cordy, talked about the financial prospects offered by Lome II. Concerning the benefit Zaire can derive from the Lome II Convention as far as the financing of the Mobutu Plan is concerned, he stressed the need for our country to submit adequately prepared dossiers. In time, these dossiers, he said, could benefit from the grants made by the SED to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries in accordance with the provisions of the convention.

In this connection, he indicated that 280 million units of account have been provided by the SYSMIN (System of Stabilization of the Revenues from Mining Products) which will guarantee the ACP iron ore, copper and bauxite-producing countries against possible accidents which could disrupt their production of exports. Zaire, which is one of the countries which (?advocated) the creation of the SYSMIN, could also benefit from the 200 million units of account which the European Investment Bank is to place at the disposal of the ACP countries for the development of their mining industry.

Moreover, in its latest issue, ANEZA's magazine L'ENTREPRENEUR mentioned the offer made to the ACP countries to insure industrial development as well as professional and technical training. This will be financed from a fund of (?one) billion Belgian francs provided for in the budget of the industrial development center which is responsible for the realization of these objectives. [passage indistinct] Moreover, the regional fund has received an amount of 24 billion Belgian francs to enable the implementation of regional projects in the industrial, energy and transport fields. Apart from all these possibilities, Mr Cordy also mentioned another of which Zairian businessmen have not yet taken advantage: participation in contracts awarded in any of the ACP and EEC countries.

GHANA

PRESIDENT LIMANN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO NIGERIA

AB291517 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Mar 80 AB

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, returned to Accra today after a 3-day visit to Nigeria, during which he met President Shehu Shagari. He was welcomed on arrival by the vice president, Dr de Graft-Johnson, some ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

At a news conference at the airport, President Limann said the visit had strengthened the already cordial relations between Ghana and Nigeria. He said the discussions he held with his Nigerian counterpart dealt with bilateral as well as multilateral matters. The president said they talked about the "black Maria" incident, in which some Ghanaians died, and President Shagari assured him that his government had no hand in it. Dr Limann said investigations into the incident by his government are not yet complete; he therefore appealed to the press to refrain from sensational reports which would bring (?bitterness) between the two sister countries.

According to the president, he took advantage of the visit to meet the Ghanaian community in Nigeria. He advised those who are not gainfully employed to return home and help in the national reconstruction.

Communique Issued

AB291518 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Ghana and Nigeria have pledged their determination to continue to work together for closer cooperation at all levels between them. In this regard, they agreed the joint commission of cooperation between them should be reactivated. This is contained in a communique issued in Lagos at the end of Dr Limann's visit to Nigeria.

At the economic level, Presidents Limann and Shagari agreed to accelerate the process of economic cooperation between their countries within the context of the joint commission of cooperation and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States].

On southern Africa, the two leaders pledged to assist independent Zimbabwe in its task of reconciliation and reconstruction. They also reaffirmed their support for (?SWAPO and self-determination) for the people of Namibia, and called on South Africa to take practical steps to see to the territory's transition to independence in accordance with UN resolutions.

Referring to the situation in Chad, Dr Limann and President Shagari called for an early cease-fire and appealed to all factions to settle their differences peacefully in accordance with the Lagos accords and OAU Charter. The Nigerian leader has accepted an invitation from President Limann to visit Ghana.

LIMANN SAYS NATION STABLE, NO FEAR OF MILITARY TAKEOVER

AB300700 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Mar 80 AB

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Limann, has declared that there is stability in Ghana and there is no fear of a military takeover. Dr Limann was addressing a news conference at Lagos airport before he left for Accra after a 3-day visit to Nigeria.

He said if there is any unrest in the country, it is not from the military but from party politicians who know they cannot use democratic means to come to power. He said the military itself knows that it has no magic wand for the country's problems.

DAILY GRAPHIC CALLS ON OAU, UN TO HELP IN CHADIAN CEASE-FIRE

AB011650 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 80 AB

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The DAILY GRAPHIC takes a look at the bloody conflict in Chad resulting in the destruction of the Transitional Government of National Unity formed last November. The GRAPHIC says Africa in the 20th century has become a hotbed of international economic and ideological confrontations. The reasons for this state of affairs, according to the paper, is the extent of interest that the so-called Western and Eastern blocks have in Africa.

The GRAPHIC contends that Africa cannot close its eyes to the irreparable damage that internal ethnic and religious rivalries are creating among the people and appeals to the OAU and the UN to get seriously involved in achieving a cease-fire in Chad. The GRAPHIC also suggests an international peace-keeping force, made up of contingents from member states of the OAU to police the cease-fire. It says Africa has problems of great magnitude to solve in order to overcome poverty, disease and economic degradation and appeals to all to avoid things that do not promote unity and economic development.

TIMES COMMENTS ON 'TENSION' WITH NIGERIA

AB312150 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Mar 80 AB

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The dailies feature prominently on their front pages some of President Limann's activities during his 3-day state visit to Nigeria.

The TIMES confines itself to the relationship between the two countries. It says the success of Ghana's successive governments' concern for cordial relations [word indistinct] at all levels was demonstrated during last week's sports events in Ghana. On such occasions official measures to ensure fairness to the visitors are always readily supported by a high-level of self-discipline among the Ghanaian crowd on and off the field. The TIMES says in the past Ghana Governments have devoted the ruling party machinery to efforts to develop the pan-Africanist spirit throughout the country.

But the TIMES makes it clear that what President Limann saw at State House in Lagos when he and his entourage met President Shemu Shagari and his officials was quite different from what the Ghana Black Stars saw when they played at Ibadan Stadium. The paper has no doubt that at the official level the governments of Ghana and Nigeria are trying seriously to establish cordial relations and firm mutual commitments. But what is the picture on the other side of the cordial relations coin? How do the ordinary Ghanaians and Nigerians see each other, asks the TIMES.

This is the aspect of the good neighbor issue which we must express dissatisfaction about, for the embraces and talks between presidents, ministers and foreign service personnel at the Castle in Accra and at the State House in Lagos are meaningless until Ghanaians can play soccer in Nigeria without molestation and can walk freely without fear in the streets of Lagos.

The official cordiality could be meaningful only if Nigerians too can find Ghana their second home. In this matter, we declare that in the last half decade or more, Nigerians have not been fulfilling their part of the bargain. It is only diplomatic [few words indistinct] not to sound alarming about the problem, but the real, actual proportions of the problem cannot [few words indistinct] until both governments [few words indistinct] to take concrete measures to allay all fears.

The TIMES admits that Ghana-Nigeria tension is an age-old phenomenon and its containment on individual levels, even at times of the worst official relations in the past, was the measure of the natural common bonds tying the two nations. But it does not believe that stone-throwing at Black Star players, the burning of Ghanaian buses, the dedicated and enthusiastic hatred of Ghanaians are part of that containment. These unfortunate dimensions, it points out, are recent developments and they don't indicate a course towards greater harmony. This unhappy trend must be condemned without being oversentimental, so that the governments of Ghana and Nigeria will see the problem as it is: not an issue we can laugh about, concluded the TIMES.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE SACKS KANKAN REGIONAL OFFICIALS FOR CORRUPTION

AB290755 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 27 Mar 80 AB

[Excerpts] Comrade militants of the party-state, at the end of the first round of meetings of the Kankan regional revolutionary council, the supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Sekou Toure, returned to Conakry at 1700 this afternoon. However the Kankan regional revolutionary council session is still in progress under the chairmanship of a delegation from the national Political Bureau led by Comrade Ismael Toure and including Comrade Diao Balde, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of internal trade.

But first of all, let us recall an important decision that was taken within the framework of the meeting concerning the revolting behavior of a number of party cadres, members of the federal bureau, who indulged in vandalism in the local revolutionary authorities.

Following is the speech delivered by our great comrade, the supreme leader of the revolution and president of the republic, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure:

[Begin Toure recording] We came to Kankan to examine the situation that prevails in this federation. The first thing we did was to analyze thoroughly the causes of the current situation, because theory must be followed by action and action must support theory.

The various causes of the current situation are: 1) the degradation of the police; 2) the internal divisions within the federal party organs into cliques; and 3) the importance of party officials indulging in trafficking--trafficking in money and in influence in order to impose themselves through lies and misappropriation.

Given their obvious responsibility and culpability, we have ordered the arrest of militant (Mambi) and Director (Fodecam) and judicial proceedings against them on charges of trafficking and lying. They have already been excluded from their administrative functions. (Fodecam) is also charged with lying and corruption.

[Name indistinct] is excluded from his political and administrative functions. The commander of the regional battalion of the militia is suspended on the charges of serious carelessness. He is under the responsibility of the central [words indistinct] which will lead the inquiry.

Members of the Kankan Political Bureau are also expelled from their political functions. As top officials of the party here, they were not unaware of all that was happening in Kankan. They knew the various decisions and recommendations of the last three national councils of the revolution related to thorough preparation for the current agricultural campaign. The secretary general of the Kankan central section, Mamadi Diakite, is also excluded from the directorate of the committee because he is a liar. We prefer someone who insults us to someone who lies.

A delegation of the National Political Bureau will stay in Kankan until this regional revolutionary council session is completed. The delegation includes Comrades Ismael Toure and Diao Balde. The revolutionary council will be transformed into a federal congress in order to bring about the election of a federal bureau. The delegation of the National Political Bureau has been given full powers and can take any decision at party and state levels; they can even issue decrees. All militants of the party, whatever their role and functions within the party, should continue the cleaning exercise in order to purify the Kankan federation. [end recording]

LIBERIA

'TOUGH MEASURES' TO BE TAKEN TO END POLICE CORRUPTION

AB282230 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 28 Mar 80 AB

[Text] The director of the national police force of Liberia, (Vanny Dempster), has announced tough measures to eradicate what he described as corruption by officers of the Liberian national police force. He noted that police officers are not revenue collectors for the government and warned that any attempt by a police officer or officers to collect money from the public will be punishable by drastic measures. Director (Dempster) said that any member of the Liberian public who is molested by a police officer in an attempt to collect money should immediately take note of the badge number and report the matter to the proper authority at the central police headquarters on capitol hill.

The police director emphasized that any police officer violating the laws of Liberia would be dealt with in accordance with the law.

The police director's warning comes in the wake of growing public outcry over alleged extortion by certain law enforcement officers who reportedly make arrests for crimes not committed. It is further alleged that some law enforcement officers even connive with dishonest accusers to extract money from innocent people.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES ARRESTS, ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE

AB312045 Paris AFP in French 1601 GMT 31 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Monrovia, 31 Mar (AFP)--Eighty-six people are now in prison, and 20 others are being actively sought in the wake of the call for a general strike issued on 7 March last by the Liberian opposition party--the Progressive People's Party (PPP)--now banned, to cause President Tolbert's resignation. The Liberian minister of justice, Mr Joseph Chesson, announced this in an interview published on Monday by the NEW LIBERIAN, the official newspaper of the Information Ministry.

Rewards of $2,500 for four of them and $1,500 for six others are offered to anyone who will make the arrest of the main fugitives possible, the minister noted, adding that if those people did not surrender promptly, a price would be put on their heads.

Mr Joseph Chesson again violently dismissed allegations of torture made recently by the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), noting that since he had not allowed anyone to visit the prisoners, it was therefore impossible for anyone to tell whether they were tortured or not. The MOJA had founded its accusations on evidence given by people in touch with soldiers in charge of guarding the prisoners.

The minister also said that the accused would be indicted and would stand trial before the grand jury within 2 weeks, pointing out that some of them might be released if the alibis which they gave for their defense proved true.

MALI

PRESIDENT TRAORE ANNOUNCES CLEMENCY FOR DETAINED STUDENTS

AB300832 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Mar 80 AB

[Speech by Malian President Traore at a public information meeting held at the sports stadium in Bamako on 29 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] Executive members of the party, members of the Executive Bureau of the Mali National Women's Association, party officials in the district of Bamako, members of the National Executive Bureau of the Malian Workers' Union, members of the Mali employees federation, imams of the mosques in the Bamako district, representatives of the Catholic and Protestant churches in Bamako: In the name of the Central Executive Bureau and the government, I thank you for the support given to the party and its secretary general at the time of the student unrest that our country has experienced for many months. In Bamako in particular, this unrest took the form of disorder and vandalism contrary to the tradition of our people, a tradition of respect and dignity.

I would once again like to stress and confirm the essential points contained in the circular of 3 March 1980 so that you will be correctly informed about the situation and so that you will be better armed against [word indistinct] selfishness, against those who are never satisfied and the enemies of our people, both inside and outside of our country. The student unrest is, in reality, a manifestation of the desire of the opponents of the party to challenge the options of the people through certain students. The student unrest is the result of underground maneuvers aimed at destabilizing the regime and the institutions that our people have democratically set up. Otherwise, how could it be that the student unrest continued in spite of the efforts made by the party and the government to satisfy almost all the initial demands which were used as excuses for [words indistinct]? How else can one understand the incessant questioning of the accords concluded between the students and democratic organizations?

The party and the government even went beyond the initial demands of the students by paying them their allowances for the period in November and December when they had been sent home. At this period, when the nation faces a difficult financial situation, the government accorded priority to the payment of the allowances at the expense of the salaries of workers, who are heads of families. Despite these efforts, the student unrest continued under different forms and reached a stage of indignation never before seen in our country. Students attempted to demonstrate in front of the Hotel de l'Amitie, where other heads of state who are attending the conference of the Sahelian countries were residing.

Offenses punishable by law were committed by the schoolchildren and students detained by peace officers.

During your demonstrations of support for the party, you asked and hoped that the party and its secretary general would take measures of clemency toward those who deliberately committed extremely serious offenses. I have been saying that clemency is not an article that can be bought or sold. Clemency is freely granted. Forgiveness exists, even in politics. When one is mature, one should be able to forgive people. I agree. [applause] I agree to grant the clemency that you have called for and hoped for. Consequently all the students and schoolchildren arrested during the agitations within the last few weeks will be released and authorized to continue their studies under the same conditions as their comrades. The three teachers arrested at the same time will also be released and placed at the disposal of the national education minister. [applause] This measure of clemency (?could also be seen) in the two preceeding ones--the reopening of secondary schools and institutions of higher learning in January 1980, and the payment of allowances for the period of November and December 1979.

I put you face to face with your responsibilities, because it is the duty of cadres and citizens to defend the institutions that they have set up democratically. If tomorrow, in defiance of the clemency granted, schoolchildren and students refuse to attend classes, look for excuses to resume their agitation, to burn vehicles, to destroy monuments, ransack shops, to attack people's security, to implant disorder, what will you do as political cadres, as people responsible for democratic organizations, as religious authority, as parents? What will you do if tomorrow the people who are never satisfied attack the country's institutions? What will you do if certain selfish people, disappointed in their ambitions and working in complicity with foreign information agencies, spread false news and [word indistinct] our people and our institutions?

I invite you to reflect on these questions and take effective measures. I am appealing particularly to the authorities of democratic organizations to double their efforts and show initiative. It is not only a matter of declaring your support for the party and its secretary general. I appeal to parents and religious authorities to fully accomplish their task and their responsibilities. I invite them, in the interest of the country, to be vigilant, to fight to curb quickly all demonstrations likley to disturb people. On my part, I reiterate my unflinching determination to keep to my oath, to always serve my country and its people, to give order and dignity. [applause] I appeal for patriotism in the army and I am convinced that it will always serve the people with democracy, order, and dignity.

Finally, I would like to remind you that the Malian People's Democratic Union, UDPM, being a constitutional party, is open to all citizens who desire to contribute to national reconstruction. All Malians who accept the democratic game, that is the free choice of the leaders of the country, have a place in the UDPM. Henceforth, all the militants of the party have to combat all actions contrary to the good traditions of our people. The UDPM, being the people's hope has to survive and triumph. Thank you.

End of Student Strike

AB011056 Paris AFP in French 1720 GMT 31 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Bamako, 31 Mar (AFP)--With the return to classes in the secondary schools and higher educational institutions observed in Bamako on Monday, the student strike seems to be coming to an end.

After 2 weeks of agitation, classes have begun again as a result of the decision announced on Saturday by Malian President Gen Moussa Traore to free the students and teachers arrested during the student strike of weeks past.

It was also learned on Monday that the head of state had pardoned a teacher and a student sentenced on 7 March to 8 and 3 years of imprisonment respectively with no possibility of remission, for riotous assembly at Segou, 240 km from Bamako.

The strike action, which broke out last November, ended on 14 January with the reopening of classes. But it broke out again on 15 January after the announcement of the dissolution of the Mali National Students' Union (UNEEM). The strike was once again stopped on 17 January, but started again the following day as a result of the death of Abdoul Karim Camara, known as Cabral, general secretary of the UNEEM, in prison.

After returning to their schools, the students have not hidden their intention to continue with their struggle for recognition of their association, which was dissolved by the authorities, it has been learned.

For their part, in announcing the dissolution of the UNEEM the Malian authorities have especially stressed the need for unity among the youth of Mali, grouped together within the National Union of Malian Youth (UNJM) and have asked the students to join this union.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI, LIMANN EXCHANGES TOASTS AT LAGOS DINNER

AB290939 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Mar 80 AB

[Speeches delivered by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and Ghanaian President Hilla Limann at a dinner in honor of the latter on 28 March in Lagos--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Shagari[Mr President and dear brother, Mr Vice President, Mr President of the Senate, Mr Speaker, Your Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: It is a (?great pleasure) and honor for me and for Nigeria to have with us tonight a special guest in the person of His Excellency Dr Hilla Limann, president of the sister Republic of Ghana, shortly after our meeting in Yamoussoukro a few days ago. It is an honor because it is your first state visit to Nigeria; in fact your first visit to Nigeria. Dr Limann was elected president of Ghana after many years of military intermission and in circumstances that were difficult enough to deter even the most courageous of statesmen. I believe that this is a crucial change to Ghana's history. The country is fortunate to have as its leader a man of such integrity, an undoubted patriot and an outstanding leader. [applause] I am sure and [word indistinct] that I speak for all Nigerians when I say that we are much impressed by the manner in which you are (?facing up) to the difficult task of fulfilling the aspirations of the people of Ghana for a better life.

Your Excellency, on occasions like this it has become a fashion to refer to the friendly links which traditionally bind two countries together. But for Nigeria and Ghana, this reference to our historical links is not a cliche; it is a correct and realistic statement of an undeniable fact. Nigeria and Ghana have always had and will always have a special relationship, regardless of occasional differences of opinion. [applause] The destinies of our two countries are inextricably bound together.

If we are to serve our people well and truly, the various leaders of our nations must do nothing that could in any considerable way jeopardize relations between our two countries. Of course, there have been occasions in the past when the leaders of our people have not shown the farsightedness required of us as statesmen.

I think I should also take this opportunity to refer to the situation of the economic relations between Ghana and Nigeria. Our achievements in this respect have been rather modest, and I believe we should do all our best in this regard to establish closer economic cooperation, including partnership between our two countries. We are now both agreed on the need for a speedy conclusion of the current negotiations for an economic cooperation agreement between Nigeria and Ghana, which seem to have dragged on for too long. For us, increased economic cooperation within ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] is a sine qua non of the economic survival of its member nations and it is only this basis that we can hope to forge an economic community of Africa which, I believe, is the long term goal of any regional economic cooperation in the continent.

Mr President and dear brothers, I cannot conclude this address without commenting briefly on the international situation, with particular reference to the recent development in Zimbabwe. Very soon, Zimbabwe will be free under the able leadership of Mr Robert Mugabe, [applause] who has been overwhelmingly elected by his people as the first prime minister of independent Zimbabwe. We in Nigeria congratulate our brothers and sisters in that part of Africa and rejoice with fellow Africans for the success of democracy, whose ideals and principles are cherished and practised by your great country and Nigeria. Nevertheless, we cannot and must not rest on our oars, for there is still much to be done. The problem of Namibia remains unresolved due to the intransigence of South Africa. In addition, interstate tensions and conflicts within Africa have assumed increased proportions, a situation which is to be deplored as it is detrimental to the cause of peace and stability in our continent.

In conclusion, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to join me in drinking a toast to the good health, happiness and personal well-being of his excellency the President of Ghana, Dr Hilla Limann, and Mrs Limann; to the prosperity of the people of Ghana for whom there is much affection and good will in Nigeria, and to the humane ties between our two countries.

[Limann] Your Excellency, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the government and people of Ghana and on my own behalf, I would like to thank you, the government and the people of Nigeria for the warm friendly and generous hospitality accorded us since our arrival in this historic city. I would also like to express to you personally, Excellency, our profound gratitude for the fraternal and kind gestures you have been making toward us since last July. You have eloquently demonstrated your solidarity with us at a time when we are passing through a most crucial period of our history. We attach great importance to this spirit of solidarity. Indeed, this prompted me to plan my first official visit outside Ghana to you personally to express our appreciation and gratitude.

Your Excellency, the potentialities for our bilateral cooperation are indeed limitless, and we in Ghana are prepared to exploit these potentialities through the Ghana-Nigeria joint commission of cooperation which can be used as a veritable instrument of partnership for advancing the economic and social situation of our people.

Your Excellency, the focal point of Ghana's foreign policy, like that of Nigeria, is Africa. I would like to recall the central role played by our two countries in the (?liberation) struggle, the unity of Africa and the solidarity of the Third World. We therefore welcome with profound and personal joy the happy outcome of the reconciliation in Zimbabwe and the resounding victory of the patriotic forces of Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo. [applause] That victory is a fitting vindication of the common stand taken by Africa and also the Commonwealth [few words indistinct] at the meeting held in Lagos here in 1965 and again in Lusaka and in London last year and during which Nigeria played a consistent and highly appreciated role. Until every inch of African soil is completely free from colonialism and racism, we have to consider our continent threatened. Our freedom is indivisible. [applause]

Your Excellency, the circumstances of our time compel us to direct our efforts and focus our attention on our mutual economic cooperation and development. The deterioration in the international economic order, the unprecedented levels of inflation and economic stagnation and the massive imbalances of trade payments constitute [words indistinct] that threaten the stability of the African governments. We must therefore urgently evolve measures to redress these imbalances. As developing countries, our progress can be guaranteed only when we work together and make extreme efforts to tackle the endless difficulties being met, since they do not easily lend themselves to segmentary solutions.

Your Excellency, I should like once more to express our appreciation and thanks to you personally, to your government and all the people of Nigeria for the very warm hospitality you have accorded us and also to our nationals in your great country. I hope the Ghanaians here will live in peace and harmony with their hosts and brothers so as to avoid any more unfortunate incidents as have often happened in the recent past. Indeed, such incidents greatly embarrass both our respective countries [few words indistinct].

May I now request Your Excellencies and ladies and gentlemen to join me in drinking a toast to the continued good health, success and prosperity of His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to the abiding friendship of Ghana and Nigeria and to African solidarity and unity.. Long live Ghana and Nigeria! Long live the ECOWAS! Long live the OAU and (?Africa)! Thank you. [applause]

MISSING NNPC FUNDS FOUND IN PRIVATE ACCOUNT IN LONDON

AB300800 Paris AFP in English 0657 GMT 30 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Lagos, Mar 30 (AFP)--Millions of dollars missing from the coffers of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) have been traced to a private account in a London bank, a Senate investigation here has discovered.

Senate Majority Leader Sola Saraki reported that the money--2,800 million naira (5,000 million dollars)--had been transferred by mistake to the private account.

It remained to be learned whose the account was and who had authorised the payment, he said. The money had since been paid back into an account the NNPC has in London.

Senate Speaker Joseph Wayas asked the oil and energy committee to investigate further and report back when the Senate sits again on April 10 after the Easter recess.

Weekend press reports quoted Dr. Saraki as saying that the NNPC accounts had not been audited, until last year, since 1978. He said its revenues yearly were around 9,000 million naira (17,000 million dollars), representing some 95 percent of state receipts.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VIETNAM

AB011230 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola has sent a message of condolence to the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam through the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers on the occasion of the passing away of the Vietnamese president, Comrade Ton Duc Thang, yesterday. In the message, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed to the paople of Vietnam and their leadership high solidarity and friendship from the people of Angola, their vanguard party and government. He referred to the late President Ton Duc Thang of Vietnam as a tireless militant and outstanding defender not only of his own people but also of the oppressed peoples around the world and who, during his life, stood out as an outstanding patriot and [word indistinct] committed to the cause of the people's right, freedom, justice, peace and progress.

RADIO REPORTS TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AB011225 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The Angolan foreign trade minister, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, is currently in the capital of Portugal on the second leg of his official visit which also took him to France. Yesterday, he was received in audience by President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal, during which they talked about some matters of common interest. Comrade Lopo do Nascimento was also received in Lisbon yesterday by the Portuguese prime minister and, on the occasion, he declared that difference of ideology between the two countries should not constitute an obstacle to good relations.

VARIOUS LEADERS ARRIVE FOR LUSAKA ECONOMIC SUMMIT

LD011320 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD/CA

[Text] Hundreds of Lusaka residents braved the afternoon heat to give heads of state a rousing welcome when they arrived in the capital today for the southern African economic conference, opening tomorrow. The first to arrive was Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, followed a few minutes later by Angolan President Mr Eduardo dos Santos. Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama with Lady Khama also flew in this afternoon. Arriving for the first time as prime minister, Robert Mugabe jetted in aboard a Rhodesian Airways Viscount, accompanied by minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munangangwa.

President Kaunda, with his wife Betty, Party Secretary General Mr Mainza Chona, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, and senior party and government officials were at the airport to receive the guests. Dr Kaunda took his guests around the tarmac to watch traditional dancers. The climax of the arrival ceremony was the presentation to Mr Mugabe of a rooster by Zimbabwean nationals, which was his election symbol in last month's Rhodesian election. All leaders inspected guards of honor mounted by the Zambia national defense force.

Mozambican President Samora Machel, who is also leading a high-level delegation, also arrived this afternoon.

Heads of state of central and southern African countries who have started arriving in Lusaka are expected tomorrow to adopt an eight-point declaration to usher the region into a new era of economic development. The declaration, to be entitled "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation," has already been approved by finance ministers after 2 days of intensive consultations. The countries attending the summit include Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania, Angola, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho and Zambia. According to a draft agenda released today the declaration will encompass a program of action to tackle problems of energy, transport and communication, agricultural research, food, security, manpower and industrial development, and the control of mouth and foot disease.

Summit Agenda

LD011322 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD/CA

[Text] Leaders of Frontline States, including Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho and Malawi, meet in Lusaka today for the first time to decide the economic destiny of the region. The meeting, which is held at Mulungushi hall and chaired by Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama, aims at countering South Africa's design of tying surrounding independent African states through its economic appeal. The summit hopes to establish institutions for coordination between the countries in energy, transport and communications, agricultural research, manpower and industrial development, food, security, control of foot and mouth disease, and the formation of the Southern African Development Bank. According to the draft agenda approved by the meeting of finance ministers over the weekend, the meeting will follow up action and coordination by the conference institutions. Plans for the second southern African development coordination conference will also be discussed. Others attending the meeting are Prof Adebayo Adedeji, of the Economic Commission for Africa, ECA; Organization of African Unity Secretary General Edem Kodjo; and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION AS PRESIDENT

LD011906 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1600 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message to Romania on the occasion of Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The contents of the message from President Samora Machel read:

On behalf of the FRELIMO Party, government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique and on my own behalf, I offer your excellency warmest congratulations on your reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I hope that this mandate, which you have been exercising in an exemplary manner for the good of the Romanian people, will be crowned with successes. I take this opportunity of wishing Your Excellency personal happiness and (?prosperity) and reaffirming our determination to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, parties and states.

With highest fraternal considerations, Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY: LUSAKA SUMMIT AIMS TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON S. AFRICA

LD011326 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1609 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD/CA

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Mugabe, has arrived in Lusaka for the southern Africa economic coordination summit meeting which opens tomorrow. He will join six other heads of government in the nine-nation summit, which aims to reduce black Africa's economic dependence on South Africa.

Mr Mugabe's visit is his first to any country since he was elected prime minister a month ago.

Meanwhile reports from Lusaka say that ministers of the black African states represented at the summit said the development of communications and transport networks will be the first priority in reducing economic dependence on South Africa. Botswana's vice president, Mr Quett Masire, said the nine states will attempt to diversify the trade routes and sources of supply to counter South Africa's economic stranglehold on the region. Conference sources say their deliberations will not deal specifically with South African trade. Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique have extensive trade relations with South Africa, and only Angola and Tanzania refuse to deal directly with the republic. In addition Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are inextricably linked with South Africa through their membership of the South African Customs Union. One spokesman agreed that coexistence with South Africa is necessary, but stressed the desire to reduce the great dependence states in the region have on the republic.

Mugabe on Results

LD021057 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD/CA

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mugabe, returned to Salisbury last night from the 2-day summit meeting in Lusaka, bearing the signed declaration which urges a move away from economic dependence of South Africa [as heard]. On his return to Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe emphasized that the southern heads of state had aimed the summit at reducing economic independence on South Africa and not as an attack on that country. Mr Mugabe said each country has been called on to investigate problems of different aspects of development, and Zimbabwe is to handle the problems of food and security. At a news conference he told a questioner that the timing of the operation will depend on the pace of economic development in the area. Mr Mugabe said his forthcoming talks with representatives of the European Common Market will cut across issues raised at the Lusaka conference.

The prime minister, Mr Mugabe, has personally invited President Kaunda to attend the Zimbabwean independence celebrations scheduled for 18th April. Mr Mugabe said he wanted Mr Kaunda to come and see for himself what the two men had worked towards for many years. He thanked all Zambians for making tremendous sacrifices during the struggle for independence. In reply, Mr Kaunda praised Mr Mugabe's handling of the very difficult situation in Zimbabwe, and he pledged his country's support for the new nation.

VOZ WARNS AGAINST SABOTAGE BY MUZOREWA ELEMENTS

LD011406 Addis Ababa Revolutionary Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Southern Africa 1920 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "The Zimbabwean Struggle Is Not Yet Over"]

[Text] It is nearly a month since one more colonial name was erased from the face of Africa, the name Rhodesia, and replaced by its real, original and true name, Zimbabwe.

Although the final battle, the decisive knockout blow by the people's mailed fist, took place at the ballot box, the struggling masses of Zimbabwe won the landslide victory through years of bitter armed struggle. The victory of the people of Zimbabwe heralded the fast-approaching stage of total demise of colonialism in southern Africa. We are convinced that the days when the torch of independence and liberty is lighted from coast to coast of Africa are not far away.

The victory of Zimbabwe has surely become a source of hope and pride not only for Africa, but also those peoples who stand for real peace, freedom and equality. The imperialists, colonialists, neocolonialists and the local reactionary forces have jointly attempted in so many different ways to perpetuate colonial domination in Zimbabwe, even by installing a neocolonial puppet regime. They have made wide propaganda campaigns against the people's representatives, the present popular government of Zimbabwe.

But today, both the people of Zimbabwe and indeed the international community have learned the reality about the people's government. The brutal martial law that had been imposed by the former colonial regime in over 90 percent of the country has been lifted. Thousands of political detainees have been released, including the 600,000-strong Zimbabwean peasantry that had been incarcerated in the Nazi-type concentration camps, ironically called protected villages. All the people of Zimbabwe, without regard to color, race or creed, are busy preparing for the great Zimbabwe independence day celebrations scheduled for 18 April.

The motive of the imperialist malicious propaganda is quite clear, and all Zimbabweans and all Africa fight against it. The imperialists and neocolonialists are trying to create a political rift in disguise in Zimbabwe. It is now about 2 weeks when there has been industrial unrest in several cities and towns of Zimbabwe. At first, everybody thought that the Zimbabwean workers were demonstrating their joy at the victory of the people of Zimbabwe in demonstrating their rights as workers to prove to the world that for the first time in their history Zimbabwean workers feel they are secure. They can strike without police dogs eating them alive or teargas bombs scaring them into submission.

The present Zimbabwean Government had this issue of strikers in its preelection manifesto. Workers have the right to strike, but evidence has proved that all the strikes that have been staged in Zimbabwe so far have not been genuinely workers' demands for high wages at all, but some counterrevolutionary elements have been instigating these strikes in an attempt to sow unrest and discord among the workers, hence sow political confusion in the popular government at its very inception.

Evidence shows that the parties that lost in last month's independence elections in Zimbabwe, like Muzorewa's party, are the ones behind this dirty work. Puppet Muzorewa and his fellow stooges are inciting strikes while they stage-manage the unrest from behind while getting orders from their neocolonial bosses and imperialist circles to consume the people's independence. If these threats in Zimbabwe were genuine workers' demands at all, then they would not be carried out at this time, especially that the government has not yet been officially sworn in on 18 April.

Comrade Robert Mugabe, the new Zimbabwe prime minister, spoke to and about the workers and indeed to the entire Zimbabwean nation on radio and TV, appealing to the workers to return to work and give the government time to settle all the workers' and the peasants' problems.

Likewise, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, the minister of labor, appealed to various workers to return to work and told them to channel their complaints through their normal channels instead of striking, because striking retards the economy of a country that has been an already crumbled economy. But while some workers returned to work, others started a fresh strike. The workers were told, and we repeat, their new Zimbabwean Government has above all the aspirations of the workers and peasants at heart. It is a people's government and cannot do anything for anybody but for the people, for only the war of national liberation has been fought and won.

It is therefore clear that the strikes that have been taking place have been instigated by elements like Muzorewa and his kind out of desperation that culminated from their failure to deceive the people. In this case, they go about telling the peoples to demand what they were promised by the government. But this, of course, has been a miscalculation because the people's government, led by Zimbabwe's (?own) man and prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, can only prove that it is a popular government most effectively after the independence day, 18 April.

Moreover, we want to make it clear here that the people of Zimbabwe cannot expect all things to be changed overnight. There must be gradual transformation process. As we said earlier, the government has already started on a comprehensive program for resettlement of both foreign and local refugees that had been displaced by the war, with these people taking idle land vacated by white farmers or underutilized land and land owned by absentee landlords. The government has released all political prisoners and detainees and resettling them is under way. As for the workers, Comrade Robert Mugabe, the prime minister, said that all the workers will have to obtain a skill so that they will become part of the decisionmaking process. All working and living conditions of workers will be bettered, but whoever thinks that all things should be done overnight is simply going faster than his own speed.

Our main worry here is that the people of Zimbabwe in any walk of life should not be fooled into carrying out industrial or commercial sabotage by a renegade man who is rejected by the people. The people of Zimbabwe refused to be fooled by the puppets in Zimbabwe during the elections. Muzorewa used to fool people into supporting him using money and other benefits. But when the popularly held elections came, the people told Muzorewa and his henchmen that votes cannot be bought. And finally, Muzorewa proved that for all along, he depended on borrowed support. Today, (?God-fearing) Muzorewa and his fellow puppets, receiving order from abroad, are trying to sow the seeds of discord and political unrest.

But the people's power is like a revolutionary storm. All reactionary elements will be (?struck) by the people's power if they continue to sow unrest in Zimbabwe. Again, we want to inform the people of Zimbabwe that they should not be fooled into miscarrying their desires. Nobody should be told what to do by anybody except by the government through its legal channels, and the government or its true representatives cannot incite people to strike at all. The people's government has already charted out its programs for everybody in Zimbabwe. No one needs to strike to say what he wants because whatever the people have at heart ehri government knows it and will do it in due course. Zimbabwe wants a stable government, a stable economy and a stable and disciplined nation.

So it is the people themselves that can make this possible, having won independence, the people should be the ones to defend that very independence that they won after a bitter struggle. Striking is not defending the people's power, but rather is a source of unrest that will finally give room to imperialist maneuvers, which are completely unacceptable. The people of Zimbabwe want peace now after struggling for so long. But if some elements stir up trouble and industrial unrest, then those elements only want to disturb the people's peace, and this is unacceptable to the broad masses of Zimbabwe. These elements therefore should be rooted out immediately and brought to trial.

Long live the broad masses of Zimbabwe; long live the people's victory; long live the people's power; down with imperialism; down with all renegade elements what cause trouble within the people; down with all reactionaries; down with colonialism; down with neocolonialism; down with Muzorewa and his puppet henchmen; long live the year of the people's power; long live Comrade Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean prime minister; a luta continua!